

MAXIMUM SIZE
OF DESTROYERS
TO BE LIMITED

Sea Supremacy Is Not Being Sought by Great Britain

BRIDGEMAN VOICES
SURPRISE AT RUMORS

Hugh Gibson Is Gratified at Tone of Friendliness at the Conference

GENEVA, June 30 (AP)—An agreement to limit the maximum size of destroyers was reached today at a meeting of the naval experts of the Tripartite conference. The experts also discussed the question of ratio in the number of destroyers as between the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

It is understood that an accord was virtually reached on the ratio for destroyers, but the experts declined to announce the ratio figures.

The maximum tonnage of destroyers is understood to have been fixed at 1500 tons, a line of demarcation being drawn between destroyers and destroyer leaders.

British Not Seek Supremacy

W. C. Bridgman, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told the Associated Press in an exclusive statement that Great Britain has no intention of disputing naval supremacy with the United States.

Parity between the United States and Great Britain has figured prominently on the sidelines of the present conference, and now that the British Admiralty spokesman has plainly in unequivocal phraseology that his country has no thought of establishing naval supremacy over the United States on the high seas, it was believed here that the conference should continue more confidently and with fewer fundamental misunderstandings.

Mr. Bridgman declared his surprise that some quarters had gained the impression that Great Britain was calling for supremacy.

"It is true," he continued, "we think our special needs demand a higher number of certain types of vessels, but we do not deny the right of the United States to build up to an equal figure in any type of warship, if she thought it necessary."

Cruiser Problem

In their examination of the cruiser problem, the experts were before them proposals for creating two classes of 10,000-ton cruisers—one having eight-inch guns, as stipulated by the Washington pact, and the other having six-inch guns. The Americans have shown not the slightest disposition to agree to the British suggestion that cruisers in future be limited to 7500 tons and have six-inch guns. Under the British plan such limitation would depend on an agreement as to the number of 10,000-ton cruisers allocated to Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, June 30—A considerable measure of agreement was revealed on the question of destroyer limitation in the technical discussions at the naval conference. Hugh Gibson, American delegate, declared to the press representatives that he was gratified at the way the parley was going and at its frank, friendly tone. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, he said he was delighted at the courtesy and friendliness of the Japanese delegates. Mr. Gibson was very hopeful concerning the possibility of an agreement being negotiated, and if good will counts for anything, although the experts may engage in hard bargaining, the final outcome should not be doubtful.

To a layman the questions dealt with in the technical committee are extremely perplexing. Thus the figures concerning cruisers or destroyers need very careful analysis as Admiral Jones explained before definite conclusions can be drawn from them as to the comparative strength of the three navies. Much depends on the age limit of the vessels concerned. Hence the discrepancies of the various lists.

The British undoubtedly have a big lead in cruisers and America in destroyers. But any comparison of destroyers were built hurriedly during the war. Hence the mere advantage in numbers does not necessarily mean a corresponding superiority in fighting strength. It is points like these that the experts have to settle before they can get down to business.

Hilarity was caused at the meeting with the press by the suggestion that as the British had more cruisers and the Americans more destroyers, a bargain might be struck between the two classes.

This did not appeal to Admiral Jones owing to the different values of the two kinds of ships. Nevertheless the question is being seriously asked here whether arrangement might not be reached by combining the tonnage of cruisers and destroyers, leaving each country free to build what it likes of the two types. But it is felt that such ingenious plans do not make for economy or a reduction in the size of vessels.

SUBSIDY GRANTED
DUTCH AIR SERVICE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

THE HAGUE, June 30—The First Chamber without discussion, has accepted a bill granting more than 1,000,000 florins subsidy to the royal Dutch air service, by which the latter's existence and development are assured for the next seven years, after which the director, Mr. Plesman, expects the service to be self-supporting.

Prohibition: Its Economic
and Industrial EffectsPROF. FELDMAN SUMS UP CONCLUSIONS
OF DRY LAW'S EFFECT ON INDUSTRYFinal Answer to Economic Advantages or Disadvantages
of Prohibition Will Be Decided by What Happens
in Next Few Crucial Years, He FeelsBy PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.Article XX. Prohibition: Its Long-Time
Economic Effects

In this article, the last of the series, we are confronted with the problem of assembling the various parts of our previous discussion and drawing some general conclusions. These, it must be noted, are limited to the economic and industrial effects, leaving the merits of prohibition as a whole an open question. For the economic and industrial effects constitute only one aspect of the subject, and of themselves cannot be considered as adequate reason for retaining or discarding the prohibition law.

Long-Time Values the Criterion

It seems best to evaluate the experience of the past eight years under prohibition by reference to the permanence of the effects produced. Are the losses, no matter how severe, temporary and likely soon to be liquidated and forgotten? Or are they recurrent and increasingly draining on the economic system? Are the gains temporary and incidental, or are they permanent changes leading to efficiency of production, to the redirection of effort and purchasing power, to improvements in the circumstances and manner of living of the great mass of wage-earners?

When we review the economic results of prohibition from this point of view, we are led to draw two broad conclusions—one gratifying, the other disquieting. The more pleasing is that up to the present, the economic advantages of prohibition have greatly overbalanced their economic disadvantages, and that with better enforcement of the law, the change has enormous economic potentialities of a permanent character.

Less comforting, which we shall discuss at the conclusion of this chapter, is that certain statistical data which may or may not be indices of the workings of the law, have not been wholly satisfactory these past two years. It appears that prohibition is in the throes of its most crucial experience, and its workings during the next few years bid fair to be decisive in the degree to which the present legislation can achieve its purpose.

The Economic Losses Caused by Prohibition

The economic losses caused by prohibition seem to be the easiest to dispose of, and we shall treat them first. As far as we are aware, economists and others with a neutral view toward prohibition have made no great point of the economic disadvantages of prohibition, leaving the field for attacks from that side entirely to those with a definite financial stake in the liquor industry. The objections raised against prohibition by the latter are exemplified in the brief filed by the proponents of modification of the prohibition law, at the Senate hearings in April, 1926.

1. Loss to Brewers and Distillers

In the first place, they call attention to the harm that the law did to the brewing and distilling industry. This is undoubtedly true, having been contemplated by the Act. As one of our articles has shown, the Amendment outlawed a good deal of valuable property, plant and equipment, a good part of which has actually been scrapped for junk. The seriousness of the loss being admitted, it is to be noted that most of the loss has already been liquidated, and in a comparison

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

PRESIDENT PANS
SCENIC GOLD IN
DAKOTA'S HILLSFew Short Rides Bring Him
Rich View of History of
Romantic Region

By a Staff Correspondent

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 30—President Coolidge has not done much prospecting as yet for scenic beauty in the Black Hills, but in the several essays he has made he has struck rich veins of gold. The most tumultuous grandeur of the highest mountains east of the Rockies and meantime has crossed the trail of General Custer's expedition which chanced to discover gold, has witnessed the veneration in which the first white woman to enter the hills is held, and has visited the spot where gold was first found.

That is the "color" which the President has "panned" in two short rides after supper. Doubtless as the summer wears on, he will explore much farther into the majesty of these hills, with their air of romance. As yet, however, he prefers a shady stream such as can be duplicated by the 10,000 in every state east of here.

Visits Custer City

Custer City, as it was called half a century ago, was the first long distance objective of the Coolidges after they had gotten settled down in the summer White House 18 miles away. Fifty-odd years back this was the goal of the first wave of the gold rush.

At several creeks by which the Custer expedition camped in 1874, the inquisitive and heavily bearded Horace N. Ross had washed dirt. He got nothing until the party reached French Creek valley in the still loitering and more tumbled state of the hills. It was a grand setting for the historic event produced by a handful of gravel and a panful of water.

Three months later the first party of gold hunters to enter the hills set out on the perilous 400-mile journey from Iowa. Two days before Christmas it halted a few miles short of Custer and decided to call the now lovely spot, by the side of a meandering brook, home for the winter. The men cut down pine trees to build a quadrangular wall of defense and began prospecting with success in French Creek. From the rocky heights nearby, Indians must have watched the little band within the "Gordon Stockade."

The President got a good view of the stockade as he swung down the road to Custer. It is a curious-looking square of logs set in the ground

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

TRAFFIC DELAY
COSTS PLACED
AT \$1,000,000,000Sum America Can Save by
Adequate Streets Shown
in Erskine Surveys

Inadequacy of city streets in handling the complex stream of modern traffic costs the people of the United States more than \$1,000,000,000 a year, according to estimates recently compiled on the basis of traffic surveys made in several of the largest cities.

Many of these surveys which have been made by the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research of Harvard University, have established a new concept of the relation of traffic congestion to business and the cost of living in American cities. Anything that threatens to limit the utility of the streets and the consequent of their use serves in equal degree to impair the commercial efficiency of the city, the surveys have disclosed. Ease and cheapness of street use are important factors in conducting any business enterprise. Congestion on the main thoroughfares of a city affects in varying degrees all business activity, and finds its ramifications far down in the foundations of commercial enterprises of all kinds.

Great Savings Possible

The amount of money involved in the operation of what the Erskine Bureau calls "street transportation"—street cars, buses, trucks, and horse-drawn vehicles comes to a huge total in any large city. In Chicago, for example, it is estimated at \$290,000,000 per annum. Considering the magnitude of this operating cost, it is apparent that even moderate reductions in delays will result in tremendous savings.

In the case of Chicago a 10-months' survey conducted by Miller McClintock, director of the Erskine Bureau, showed that as little as a 10 per cent reduction in the delays occasioned by traffic congestion would result in a saving to the city of more than \$27,000,000. In New York City it has been estimated that traffic congestion causes a loss of nearly \$200,000,000 a year.

While traffic experts declare it impossible to fix a definite value on the total delay occasioned by traffic congestion, their surveys have demonstrated that street transport plays a substantial part in the cost of living in every large city. Individuals may be aware of the cost of their personal transport, but the cost of the business of living to be found in commodity prices resulting from cartage of materials is less well known and its burden seldom realized.

A study of the cost of transport made in the Chicago survey disclosed that drayage costs in the city on potatoes amounted to 25 to 50 per cent of the freight rates, while in the case of coal it was found that the trucking costs from freight car to consumer's cabin averaged more than 50 per cent of the shipping cost.

Business Affected

Retail business is vitally affected by street congestion, according to Dr. McClintock. Values being equal, purchases will be made in establishments offering the greatest convenience in the form of accessibility and comfort to customers, for traffic follows the line of least resistance. A recent survey made by the Department of Commerce indicated that as high as 50 per cent of retail establishments in cities over 50,000 in population are affected by inaccessibility resulting from street congestion, and that the volume of business is reduced from 1 to 20 per cent below normal by this one factor alone.

"Lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a displacement of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClintock, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation congestion.

"It is a well-recognized fact that there are economic advantages accruing from large scale merchandising, and that there are additional economic advantages resulting from the concentration of stores and commercial enterprises of similar type. The decentralization that is abnormally fostered by unchecked traffic congestion will result in smaller and more scattered retail units and a consequent increase in cost that must eventually be carried by the consumer."

AUTOMOBILE HOTEL
HAS NEW FEATURES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—A 28-story "motor hotel," with accommodations for 1050 automobiles, will be erected in East Forty-third Street on a site purchased by the Kent Automatic Parking Garage, Inc., according to an announcement just made by them.

The garage will be equipped to deliver six motorcars simultaneously, with a possible speed of 12 deliveries a minute, Milton A. Kent, a director of the company, said. The specifications for the building include a modern automobile laundry, space where owners or chauffeurs can make their own minor repairs, a large chauffeurs' room and waiting rooms.

"In this proposed building," Mr. Kent said, "there will be no cars stored on the ground floor, as the whole floor is devoted entirely to the handling of incoming and outgoing cars. The customer drives into the garage, shuts off his motor, accepts his check and leaves. From that time until he himself starts his motor to drive the car away his automobile is never moved by its own power. All handling and parking of the automobile while in the building is done entirely by electric service."

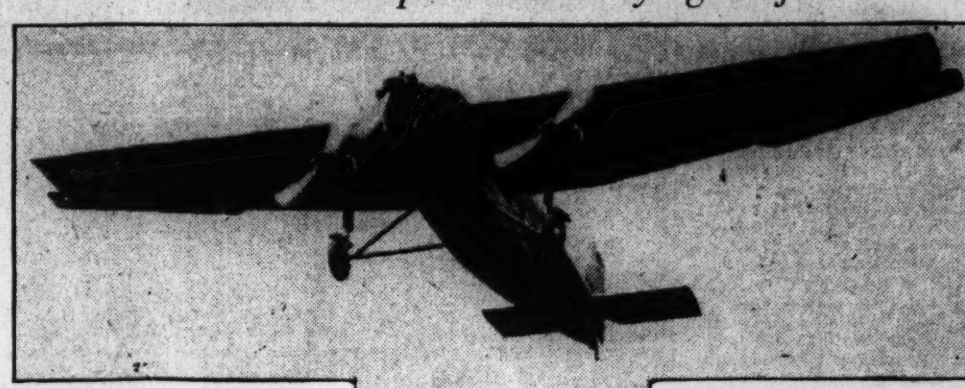
By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press

Boston Glimpses Famed Flying Craft

Byrd Congratulates
Army Fliers From Air

By the Associated Press

Roosevelt Field, N. Y., June 30

THIS message was sent to the army fliers who flew to Honolulu:

"Commander Byrd, U. S. N., commanding the America while in flight to Paris, learned by radio of your own epochal accomplishment and asked me to congratulate you."

By the Associated Press

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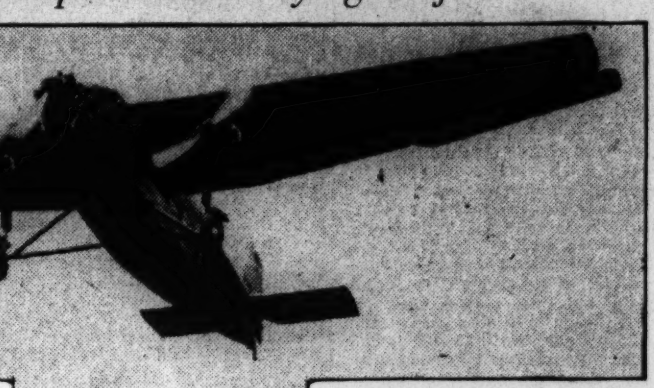
By the Associated Press

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By the Associated Press

National Air Tour Proving
Success of Trade AviationPilot's First Year
Honored by Chamber

By the Associated Press

Roosevelt Field, N. Y., June 30

Officials will attend two functions tomorrow commemorating the first anniversary of the air mail from Boston to New York. One function will open the Boston to Nantucket air line at 5 o'clock. The other function will be at the airport to commemorate the anniversary of the first flight.

By the Associated Press

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BYRD AIRPLANE
REPORTED NEAR
FRENCH COASTTwo Continents Listen In
While Fliers' Radio Reports ProgressMAINTAIN CONSTANT
TOUCH BY WIRELESSPass South of Ireland—Fogs
Hide Both Land and Sea
for Many Hours

TORQUAY, Devonshire, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Intercepted radio messages received here appeared to indicate that Commander Byrd was about 60 miles off the Cornish coast at 5:35 p. m., London daylight time (12:35 p. m., eastern daylight time).

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The French Cable Company is advised from its station at Brest that Commander Byrd had been in communication with the Le Bourget Flying Field through an English wireless station and that he expects to reach Paris at 10:30 p. m. Paris time (5:30 eastern daylight time).

By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press

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PACIFIC FLIERS
TELL STORY OF
TRIP TO HAWAIIMaitland and Hegenberger
Say Radio Beam Helped
—Guided by Stars

HONOLULU, T. H., June 30 (AP)—

The California-Hawaii fliers, Lieut. Lester Maitland and Lieut. Arthur Hegenberger, took time in the midst of festivities here in their honor to relate some major incidents of their record over-water flight. The army aviators gave the story casually as though merely discussing some everyday mission.

"My first and outstanding impression is that it is the starting point toward more general distribution and strengthening of military aviation, and an important step in reorganization of our coast defenses," Maitland said.

"I might add right here," said Hegenberger, "that this flight was not in the nature of a stunt. The most complete arrangements possible were made to govern it. We knew where we were at all times, or very closely so. While we were not exactly on the course every minute of the time, we were not very far away from it."

"Our first check as to position was made with a steamboat bound for San Francisco when we were about 775 miles out."

"We ran into a very heavy crosswind during the first 500 miles out," said Maitland, "but after that the winds were generally favorable."

"While it was daylight," Maitland said, "we flew about 300 feet above the sea, but when it was dark we flew at a height of 10,000 feet, in order that Hegenberger might make celestial observations, to determine our position."

"Right at the beginning each of us carried a Coleman compass."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927

Local

Traffic Delay Costs Estimated.....

off, and continued to be received at frequent intervals all during the day and night.

The first message was received at 6 o'clock in the morning, 35 minutes after the takeoff. It merely reported that "everything going fine" and was signed by George Norville, radio engineer of the party.

After the first message another came from over Rhode Island at 6:41; a third from above Massachusetts at 7:12, and so through the day and night as the great three-motored plane winged along its way. The reports from the plane itself were amplified by those from watchers on shore and ships at sea.

Thirteen Years of Planning

Stand Behind Byrd Flight
NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Behind the transatlantic flight of the Byrd monoplane America stand 13 years of planning.

Rodman Wanamaker, wealthy merchant, with whom the idea of a transatlantic non-stop flight first took shape, founded the American Transoceanic Company, backers of the flight, in 1914. But the idea never included plans for a race across the sea, nor competition of any sort.

The first postponement came when war broke out. But in 1918 Wanamaker was still busy with his plan, for in that year he incorporated his company.

In 1914 a Curtiss airplane was contracted for the flight and Lieut. John G. Johnson, who had flown the first solo flight across the Atlantic, was chosen to fly it. But this machine was turned over to the government during the war.

After the armistice plans for the flight were definitely resumed, with the idea still being to demonstrate the feasibility of a transatlantic flight and to promote international good will and peace. When the plan was made public in 1918, construction of an airplane already was under way at the factory of the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation in Haverhill, Mass.

It is his belief that such an expedition as Colonel Lindbergh will make will strike the air consciousness of the American people and give added impetus to commercial flying as a practical, safe and useful means of transportation.

The last day Colonel Lindbergh passed in New York probably proved the happiest he has had here in that it afforded him a chance to greet a new friend, Mr. Herick, American Ambassador to France, on his arrival. Colonel Lindbergh was among the first callers to welcome the Ambassador at the Carlton Hotel, where Mr. Herick went with his son, Mr. Farnley Herick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser, Memphis, and of the reception in Washington, New York and at his home town, St. Louis.

Mr. Herick said he had received a radio message of greeting from Colonel Lindbergh during his voyage to New York which resulted in the appointment for tea on his arrival here.

Commander Byrd himself has never publicly said he would fly back, although indications that he intends to do so have been apparent to his close followers.

Lindbergh Souvenir Brings Brisk Bidding

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—An air mail envelope, carried by Colonel Lindbergh on his first flight from St. Louis to Chicago as an air mail pilot and bearing his autograph, brought \$54 at an auction sale of postage stamps just held by Vahan Moskos.

The cover, which was purchased by Brooklyn who specializes in first flight air mail covers, bears the date April 15, 1927, and is addressed to "Postage Stamp." More than a score of stamp collectors took part in the bidding and the competition was keen until the price reached \$50. The price paid was estimated to be 10 times more than the envelope would have brought before Colonel Lindbergh's New York-to-Paris flight.

Tonight at the Pops

ITALIAN PROGRAM
Overture in C minor.....Porini
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
"Tullio".....Rhapsody
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
"Noah's Ark".....Sullivan
Ballet.....Riet
(First time in Boston)
"Pines of Rome".....Respighi
"Traviata".....Prelude to Act IV.....Verdi
Three Dances from "Carmen".....Verdi
Overture to "Nabucco".....Verdi

EVENTS TONIGHT

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8, 10.
Colonial—"Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.
Fremont—"King of Kings" (film), 2:10, 8:10.
Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 1 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesday and Friday at 11.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans; British and American art; General spring exhibition.
Fogg Art Museum—Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sunday from 12 to 5. Important loan collections, medieval manuscripts, and paintings from the collection of the Fogg Art Museum, Chinese ceramics and bronzes, examples of Maya sculpture, rare tapestries from private collections.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$1.00 in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S.)
Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 733, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

THE COURT LUNCH

24 East Fayette Street, Baltimore
Open From 7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Evening Dinner Served from 5 to 7:30 P. M. Daily Except Sunday

COAL Anthracite Bituminous

Household or Manufacture
E. S. BRADY & CO.
Monroe and St. Louis Sts., Baltimore, Md.
Phone 6238

"WE" TO TOUR UNITED STATES TO AID FLYING

To Start in Three Weeks—Colonel Sees Mr. Herick in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh hopped off from Mitchell Field for St. Louis this morning, accompanied by Maj. Thomas P. Lamplighter, commander of the first pursuit group of Selfridge Field. Army aviators were flying single-seat army pursuit machines. They will stop at Columbus, O., to refuel.

"We," that is, Colonel Lindbergh, party of the first part and the Spirit of St. Louis party of the second part, will make an extended tour of the United States under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, and the Department of Commerce.

The tour will begin within three weeks and it is expected to require two or three months. It will include most of the large cities of the country, although the exact itinerary has not yet been arranged.

At the time of the announcement Mr. Guggenheim said that the backers of the tour hoped the trip would serve two important ends: "First, to encourage the use of our present air transport facilities for mail, express and passenger-carrying purposes; second, to promote the development of airports and air communication services."

"It is our belief that such an expedition as Colonel Lindbergh will make will strike the air consciousness of the American people and give added impetus to commercial flying as a practical, safe and useful means of transportation."

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Colonel Lindbergh's New York-to-Paris flight.

Colonel Lindbergh's New York-to-Paris flight.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)
tor in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled.

Radio Beam Is Successful
Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The radio beam is a success, but we were unable to make much use of it for the reason that our radio receiver went out of commission several times. However, when we were able to use the receiver, the radio beam signals came in very well."

Maitland estimated the Fokker's average speed at 115 miles an hour, but said that he might correct this figure later.

They first picked up the land after flying 2300 miles, said Hegenberger.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to south winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; fresh east winds this afternoon and tonight, becoming variable.
Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north-easterly winds to southeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....64
Atlantic City.....66
Boston.....66
Buffalo.....66
Calgary.....66
Chicago.....66
Cincinnati.....66
Cleveland.....66
Denver.....66
Des Moines.....66
Detroit.....66
Houston.....66
Kansas City.....66
Los Angeles.....62

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:09 p. m.; Friday, 1:53 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

The Hub

Baltimore's Great Apparel Store
Baltimore, Md.

It was the island of Kauai, north-west of Oahu island, of the Hawaiian group, on which they landed.

"I'll tell you it was pretty good to see it, too," said Maitland, smiling. "We had not expected anything like that so soon."

The plane, Maitland said, flew easily and both were comfortable, except for cold during the night.

Arrive Unscathed
The fliers arrived unscathed, for the army's welcoming airplanes missed them in the murky darkness and rain of early morning. No money prize was theirs, but they received the acclaim of the highest officers of the Army and Navy, the congratulations of the Governor of Hawaii, and the spontaneous, wholehearted applause of the thousands who had waited hours in the rain to greet them.

As civilians they would have their chance to win the James D. Dole prize of \$35,000 for a transatlantic flight after Aug. 12; as army men whose duty had been fulfilled, they declined \$10,000 offered them by a newspaper for an exclusive story. What they did and their narration of it, instead, was contributed freely to history.

Their was the longest over-water flight on record. They had had nothing to eat during the 26 hours, for the chicken sandwiches and coffee supplied by friends had become lost within the airplane.

"I have realized the dream of a lifetime," Maitland told the Associated Press correspondent. "I have always wanted to fly to Hawaii."

Land on Wet Field
The landing was made on a rain-soaked field. The huge airplane taxed the entire length of the field. Then, circling, it came back to the front of the review stand, where the highest army, navy and civil authorities in the island were waiting to extend congratulations to the fliers.

The crowd, increased by hundreds hurriedly returning to the field, shouted with joy and enthusiasm. Guns thundered in salute as the plane stopped before the reviewing stand.

Colonel Howard, department air officer, rushed to the airplane, grasped Maitland's hand and shouted: "You did it, and I congratulate you." Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, commander of the Hawaiian department of the army, clasped hands with Maitland and Hegenberger as he said: "My boys, I congratulate you."

Lieutenant Maitland said that the radio beacon on the island of Maui failed to function. "Our compass," he said, "is what got us here. If we didn't find it, we should have been out of luck."

Met Bad Weather
Lieutenant Hegenberger said: "Sure we had a lot of mean weather on the trip. Indeed we had our troubles but we feel great satisfaction in having made the dash."

After a short session at the reviewing stand the fliers were taken to the home of Maj. Henry P. Miller, commander of Wheeler Field, to permit them to bathe and refresh themselves.

The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the cheering, shouting thousands who witnessed the end of the flight. Maitland and Hegenberger, the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it.

The fliers were presented to Gov. Walter R. Farrington, Rear Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with beautiful Hawaiian flowers and leis, the native emblems of greeting.

Washington Sees New Link With Overseas Possessions

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Enthusiasm among army officials, held in check until victory was assured, burst the barriers when the definite word came that Maitland and Hegenberger had accomplished their major achievement and landed in Hawaii.

The congratulations and appreciation of the army were sent to Maitland and Hegenberger in telegrams from Dwight P. Davis, Secretary of War, and F. Truette Davison, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Aviation.

The possibilities of quick communication between continental United States and its distant possessions and the reliability of new scientific instruments guiding long overseas flights were demonstrated by the flight, Mr. Davison said. The feat, he said, "opens up a new world of communication between America and its overseas possessions."

"It demonstrates perfection of motors and planes," he continued, and "underscores the progress made in the development of the earth-indicator compass, the radio beacon."

CLEANING DYEING

"Highest Grade Work"
Parisienne Dyeing Co.
LOUIS KATZEN Prop.
320 Charles St. East
411 W. Saratoga St. 810-816 W. Saratoga St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

SOUTHERN CANDY SHOP

Real Home-Made Candies
60c a lb.
VIRGINIA A. JONES
819 N. Liberty Street, Baltimore

Geo. E. Harris & Co.

Tailors
114 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore

Joel Guman & Co.'s

Diamond Jubilee
Now in Progress
1852-1927
JOEL GUTMAN & CO.
North Baiter Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Minch & Eisenbrey COMPANY

317-319 N. Howard Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Good Furniture
Good Rugs
Good Appliances
Good Slipcovers
Good Linoleums
at Attractive Prices

and other instruments for aerial navigation.

"This flight is unquestionably one of the greatest aerial accomplishments ever made. More than 2400 miles of water separates this continent from Hawaii. To cover that distance, and at the same time keep a true course which enabled the pilots to head directly toward a group of islands covering little more than 300 miles from tip to tip, is a major problem in aerial navigation. Had the plane been even four degrees off its course, disaster instead of success might have been the consequence."

"The thought behind the Army's project was not to have an Army plane be the first to cross the Pacific, but to gather data which would be of value in promoting air traffic between California and Hawaii."

President Praises Skill

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 30 (AP)—Congratulating Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger on their successful flight to Honolulu, President Coolidge, in a cablegram, told them they had added a new chapter to the brilliant history of American aviation.

Learning of the landing of the army fliers, the President immediately instructed this cable to be sent to the fliers. "I am glad to extend to you on behalf of our people hearty congratulations upon your fine achievement. You have added a new chapter to the brilliant history of American aviation and it is a pleasure to say to you that your success marks a further step in the art of flying combining as it does the supreme skill of the pilot with the wonderful accuracy of the navigator and furnishes a striking evidence of the efficiency of our air forces."

Three Letters Carried
SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—The first three letters to cross the Pacific Ocean to Honolulu by an airplane in a nonstop flight are to be mailed in Honolulu by Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, who carried them to the flight being made by Van Lear Black, of Baltimore, from Amsterdam to Batavia.

To Try Within Year
Mr. Fokker would not discuss his new ship further than to say that it would probably be used on the California-Japan flight within a year and that it will be equipped with a Wright Whirlwind motor of the new type. He would not say for whom it is being built.

Mr. Lawrence said that the Byrd and Maitland flights as well as the flights of Colonel Lindbergh and the Chamberlain-Levine hop, have set the world thinking in the aviation field. "I often come home late at night," he said, "and find people on my doorstep waiting for me with some new kind of proposition. Everyone is thinking about flying. It is the greatest period for aviation the world has ever known. Some of these propositions are very radical, some of them are reasonable. One man proposed long distance flights from the United States to various points in the world as a means of encouraging more friendly international relations."

"I think one of the greatest flights of this kind would be from New York or Miami to Rio de Janeiro. It would do for South America what the Lindbergh flight did for the United States and France and I feel sure the more we encourage flights from this country to South America the better international relations we will enjoy."

New York Airport Urged
As to airports Mr. Lawrence said that New York should have at least three where today it has none. Other cities far less important from an aviation standpoint, he said, are building great airports while New York has to get along with the flying fields which do not serve the same purpose.

The great lesson of the Hawaiian flight, Mr. Colvin said, which he said he pointed out was over a longer water course than that followed by the fliers.

Neill's
Charles St. at Lexington, Baltimore
BALTIMORE'S QUALITY STORE
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
Strictly First-Class Home-Cooked Foods
Open Sunday 4:30 to 8:00 P. M.

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Charles Street at Mt. Royal Avenue
Version 2133
BALTIMORE, MD.
Everything Man Wears

CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP

Collar-Hug-Gloves
Baltimore and Liberty Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL Maryland Sea Foods

now being served are very attractive.
The Savarin Restaurant
Union Station, Baltimore, Md.
J. J. COLLINS Manager

Julia Feig's

Patented Adjustable Girdle
Regular price \$15.00
Special introductory price \$10.50
has been on the market for over a year and women from all over the city and state have declared it a most satisfactory and absolutely reliable girdle. It does not slip up or down.

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Garments

Julia Feig's Corset Shop
329 N. Charles Street, Baltimore
All garments are fitted and adjusted by expert corsetiers

Airplane With Power to Reach Tokyo Is Next Plan of Builders

Mr. Fokker Announces Work Is Under Way on Craft With 72-Hour Cruising Radius

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—An airplane that will have a cruising time of 72 hours and an increased power over those now in use, is being built by Anthony H. G. Fokker and is expected to be used in a flight between San Francisco or Seattle and Tokyo.

This statement was made here by Mr. Fokker who with Charles L. Lawrence, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and C. H. Colvin, president of the Pioneer Instrument Company, discussed the progress of aviation with a group of newspaper men.

It was agreed by these leaders in aviation, who have been called the "big three of aircraft," that practically all physical limitations of the airplane have been removed and that a nonstop flight around the world is not outside the range of possibilities. Mr. Colvin's company is building and perfecting instruments that reduce air navigation to simple processes.

Mr. Lawrence expects soon to announce a larger, more powerful and more economical air-cooled motor and Mr. Fokker is working on an airplane that will make great distances easy of accomplishment.

Mr. Fokker now has the distinction of having his ships flown on three great flights—the Byrd trip across the Atlantic Ocean, the Maitland-Hegenberger flight to Hawaii and the flight being made by Van Lear Black, of Baltimore, from Amsterdam to Batavia.

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329 N. Charles Street, Baltimore
All garments are fitted and adjusted by expert corsetiers

lowed by Colonel Lindbergh, was that the uncertainty of navigation has been removed by the invention of instruments upon which reliance can be placed. An airplane may now be navigated, he said, with almost as much certainty as an ocean-going vessel.

Mr. Lawrence said the old trouble with aviation was engine trouble—that nearly all the ships were forced down because of difficulties with motors, but that the engine has now reached such a stage of development that this is no longer the case.

Took Wrong "Railroad"
"The great problem today," he said, "is wind and weather, ice, sleet and fog. The engine is all right, and the planes hold together and the instruments are accurate but it remains a question of weather."

Mr. Fokker said that he believed the Chamberlain-Levine flight would have gone direct to Berlin but that the fliers got off on the wrong "railroad." This brought a smile from the members of the press.

"That's right," he said. "They evidently began following a railroad line when they entered Germany and followed the wrong one. That is often done by aviators."

"It will come," he said. "The railroads will co-operate with the airplane."

Mr. Fokker said that all the money that is being used to promote this flight and that one, or to start passenger lines and make various and sundry experiments in aviation should be pooled and used to develop aviation. This is a time when it is most needed, he said, while the national interest is in the conquest of the air.

ARMY AIR HEAD REPORTS GAINS

Mr. Davison Expects Great Advance on Next Lap of Five-Year Program

YONKERS, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Describing the California-Hawaii flight as a fitting climax for the first year's progress, F. Truette Davison, Assistant Secretary of War in charge of aeronautics, outlined the army's program for the second 12-month period of its five-year aviation development plan in an address before the Rotary Club here.

Praising the flight of Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger, Mr. Davison said: "The courage and skill shown by the two pilots typify the spirit of the Army Air Corps, while the efficient performance of the plane points to the high standard set for Army aircraft."

With the new fiscal year just starting, \$21,891,000 will be available, he said.

The Tribune

WINNIFR
"It remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO EMPLOYERS

Several exceptionally fine and well-qualified men and women and promising younger applicants, have registered for positions in Boston and elsewhere in New England.

Office Executives and Managers, Accountants, Pay-roll Clerks, Secretaries, Bookkeepers, Cashiers, Typists, Assistants, Hotel Managers, Hostesses, Managing Housekeepers, Editorial, Literary, Research and Publicity Workers, Salesmanship, Advertising, Banking, Positions in Social Service Field.

I am working to secure the best openings for these men and women, and to recommend to employers the highest type of applicants. May I have this opportunity the next time you are in need of workers?

MAUDE ELIZABETH SMITH

Vocational and Placement Service for Men and Women
80 Boylston Street, Boston
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THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Herald aims to be an independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

THE TRIBUNE

CITY HOME RULE
AND TAX POWER
HELD VITAL NEEDRight of Municipalities to
Control Upheld at Iowa
Conference

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 30 (Special)—Home rule for cities, in relation to the expenditure of city finances and the taxing of municipal taxes, was the major subject at the fourth annual conference of the National Association of City Managers, which was held here today. The round table discussion on budget-making and finance was under the leadership of Lest D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

Both Mr. Upson and Prof. A. R. Hutton, city councilman of Cleveland, O., upheld the right of the city to make its own tax rates and spend its own money without the supervision of a state legislature, which was declared seldom if ever representative of the urban population and is occasionally what Mr. Upson termed a "cornstalk club."

"I have no confidence in state limitation of the indebtedness or bonding power of a city," Mr. Upson continued. "There is no particular wisdom granted to a group of rural legislators that makes it possible for them to tell a city what to do."

Possibility of City States

Mr. Upson went on to prophesy continued agitation for "city states" such as has been evident in Chicago and New York, and the possible formation of a few such states.

By truly representative government, Professor Hutton urged the realization of the entire necessity of the council having in its membership a minority of courageous, intelligent and characterful persons.

Prof. Thomas H. Reed of the University of Michigan was one of a few who upheld state control of municipal finances, urging the general adoption of the Indiana plan and arguing that the fact of the Nation's wealth being largely in the smaller cities precluded the possibility of their securing expert budgeting and intelligent taxation.

In his discussion, Mr. Upson pointed out how factories, having attracted a business district to develop, might be taxed on an assessment many times larger than the "use value" of the property justified.

Dramatizing Good Government

Dramatize good government and halt the problem of holding the intelligent interest of the voters is solved in the opinion of Dr. Hutton. At present the tendency is toward a light vote in all well-governed cities, he continued, adding:

"There must be standards of city government before the general run of cities will enjoy any greatly improved management." He enumerated the standards as follows:

"Those established by survey of all departments of a great many cities, as many as possible, making feasible a comparative rating of city government; there must be a standard type of procedure for city government; the finances of the city must be handled under a budget; the city council must include a small minority of men with high character, intelligence and character."

Schools of Public Service

Professor Hutton told of planning a school for public service training of whose success he felt sure—but lacked a necessary \$2,000,000 endowment fund, sufficient to furnish an income of \$100,000 annually for the conduct of the school.

Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh of the University of Iowa, political science department, and chairman of the conference, deplored the seeming immunity of students in university classes in public service, only one in a hundred of whom come to a realization of their duty as a leader in the "home town."

Prof. Frank E. Horak, also of the University of Iowa, expressed the opinion that there were no openings for young men who desired to become city managers, citing an example of a young Iowan who was rebuffed by schools and city managers alike. Professor Hutton offered the conclusion that such work would have to be obtained by the novice in an apprenticeship under an active city manager.

Unique Railway Route
Ordered Suspended

DENVER, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—Passenger service on the Clear Creek division of the Colorado & Southern Railroad, which includes the famous "Georgetown Loop," has been abandoned for at least one year, and possibly forever, by order of the Public Utilities Commission of Colorado.

The "Georgetown Loop" was long regarded as one of the unique feats of railroad engineering. At a place where the floor of the canyon takes a sudden plunge upward, the track was constructed in such a way that it actually "looped" twice around the canyon, one circle of the loop passing above the other. In this way the upper reaches of the gorge were negotiated.

PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS FIRST LANDING
100-mile roundtrip daily
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped train
STEAMSHIP DOBOTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip \$21; One Way \$11.75
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sunday, 10 A. M.; State Street
Refreshments. Tel. Congress 4343.
Ship's Orchestra over WEEI, Mondays, 9 P. M.

For those who can
afford the
best!
Parker
Duofold

ing above the other. In this way the upper reaches of the gorge were negotiated.

RESEARCH DIVISION
FOR HAWAII SCHOOLS

Bureau Expected to Effect
\$100,000 Saving

HILLO, Hawaii, (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Ross B. Wiley, director of education for the territorial normal school in Honolulu, was named director of the newly established division of research of the department of education. It is announced by Will C. Crawford, superintendent of instruction, Miss Helen G. Pratt, instructor in psychology and research work at the normal school, was appointed secretary of the division.

The Legislature appropriated \$27,000 for the establishment of the bureau. A net saving of \$100,000 each biennium is expected as a result of the work of the bureau in lessening the number of "repeaters" or children who have failed and are required to take an entire year of work over again.

A new elementary school which will be ready in February will be used as a special demonstration school. The building, which will be located in a central location in Honolulu, will cost \$70,000 and will have 24 classrooms and offices. It is the plan of the department of instruction to carry on experiments in educational methods here, and to give visiting teachers and educators a chance to observe the new system firsthand.

RARE ANCIENT PRINTS
GIVEN ART MUSEUM

Many rare old prints have recently been presented to the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts by friends of the museum. Included in these are 16 woodcuts by Pedro Diaz Morante, thirteenth century, the gift of W. G. R. Allen; eight lithographs by Calame, six mezzotints by R. Dunkerton, E. Fisher, C. Turner, J. Ward and others, given by the estate of William Sturgis Bigelow; six views of London by Holbein, the gift of Miss Ellen Bullard, who has previously given many rare prints to the museum.

Other gifts were: three etchings by Mary J. Coulter, from Ananda K. Coomaraswamy; a lithograph by Degas, three engravings by J. Hurst, 25 engravings by L. Killian, a woodcut by Leyden and an etching by Samuel Palmer, all the gift of George P. Gardner, well known as a benefactor of the museum's print department; a lithograph by Henri Matisse from Maurice Gelin; an etching by Samuel Palmer from Dikran Khorghian; a set of 15 lithographs by Louis LeGrand, the gift of W. A. Sargent; two woodcuts by R. Rucka, from D. B. Updike.

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER
OTTAWA, June 30 (AP)—The United States was Canada's best customer during the 12 months ended May 31. Total exports to the United States reached \$483,918,355, representing an increase of \$2,007,327, as compared with the previous year ended May 31, 1926. Imports from the United States in the 12 months just ended totaled \$639,856,409, an increase of \$74,560,916, as compared with the preceding year.

ROUND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT
SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 30 (AP)—The round-Australia flight record of 22 days has been cut more than half by Lieut. Kingsford Smith, who has completed the circuit of 7539 miles in 10 days, 5 hours, with actual flying time of 88 hours 26 minutes—an average speed of 86 miles an hour. The airplane used by Smith, a Bristol tourer, is 15 years old.

Increasing the Well-Known "Three R's" to Four Proposed
by Association of Education Committees of EnglandRADIO STATION
MERGERS URGED
BY COMMISSION

Advices Applicants to Seek
Share in Use of Existing Transmitters

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 30—Official and unofficial reports reaching the Federal Radio Commission are to the effect that the new allocations of wavelengths, with the exception of a few isolated cases, are working most satisfactorily from the standpoint of the radio-caster and the listener.

An almost ideal condition seems to prevail in the Far West and the South, while the congestion which has long prevailed in the New York and Chicago areas has been cleared up to a considerable extent. There are still some conflicts in the New England districts. Commissioner O. H. Caldwell is now making a survey of that section with a view of adjusting difficulties.

Applications Acknowledged

The commission is gratified over the radio-casting situation, and the members believe it will not be necessary to make any radical changes in the set-up on Aug. 15, when the present 60-day licenses will be renewed for another short period.

In reply to the 390 applications for wavelengths and permits to construct radio-casting stations, the radio commission in a letter to each of these stations offers a possible solution for the now somewhat perplexing problem of finding room in the ether for these new applicants.

As soon as the new allocations are tried out and if they are proved adequate for the present stations the commission will consider the possibility of adding new stations to the list. The commissioners are in every case recommending that persons contemplating building stations first investigate the possibility of utilizing time on some existing local or nearby station.

"Considerable economy can be effected," the letter states, "by renting time from, or purchasing an interest in, an existing station, as compared with building a new one. When the

existing station is not adequate for the new purposes, it usually follows that with additional resources, competent staff and equipment can be secured and the local station put on a new plane of performance.

Different Call Letters

"Where two different groups, or interests, use the same transmitter equipment, each interest can have its own studio, thus securing all the advantages and prestige of an individual station. Individual call letters can be obtained by the one or more tenants upon application.

"In this way there is often secured for the community a good radio station instead of two indifferent stations standing idle half the time. The commission is always ready to use its own good offices to encourage consolidation of stations and the reduction, rather than the increase, of the number on the air."

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER
TO ATTEND RADCLIFFE

BRAINTREE, Mass., June 30 (Special)—The American Chemical Society today informed Stacy B. Southworth, headmaster of Thayer Academy, that Dorothy Baker, who was graduated two weeks ago, has won first prize in the national essay contest of that organization among six contenders. Miss Baker's essay, "Chemistry in Industry," was selected as the best submitted by several hundred high school pupils in Massachusetts, while Horace Thorner, also a recent graduate of Thayer, won second prize in this State.

Miss Baker's success entitles her to a four-year scholarship in Vassar or any other recognized women's college and provides the yearly sum of \$500. She has chosen Radcliffe, for which she just has completed her entrance examinations. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Baker, Braintree.

VETERANS URGED TO INSURE

Veterans desiring to reinstate Government war-time insurance may do so on the payment of two monthly premiums following a physical examination, according to the announcement of Capt. William J. Blake, regional manager of the United States Veterans Bureau. Captain Blake pointed out that it was not necessary to make all the back payments on premiums. Efforts are being made in an organized campaign to interest all veterans.

ENGINEERS PLAN
\$7,200,000 LEVY
FOR UNION BANK

\$5 a Month Per Member
Assessment to Supply
Needed Capital

CLEVELAND, O., June 30 (AP)—Proposal for a reorganization of the business and fraternal management of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, involving an assessment against the members to raise \$7,200,000 to secure the deposits in the Brotherhood's Cleveland bank was expected to come before the triennial convention for ratification today.

The reorganization plan would abolish the offices of president, first and second vice-presidents and secretary and return to the arrangement that was in effect before the presidency of the late Warren S. Stone, when the grand chief engineer had full direction of the brotherhood activities. It was learned that a monthly assessment of \$5 would probably be collected from the members to reinforce the brotherhood's financial enterprises. The money to be raised by assessment is understood to take the place of the additional capital that was to be supplied by Thomas E. Mitten, Philadelphia banker, had the proposed affiliation of the brotherhood and the Mitten Management, Inc., of Philadelphia, been consummated. Mitten withdrew about a week ago the offer under which he was to assume control of the brotherhood's financial undertakings. Three trustees would be appointed under the reorganization plan to assume the duties of the president, and other executives whose offices would be abolished.

WOMAN LEADER AT NEWPORT
NEWPORT, R. I., June 30 (AP)—Madame Hoda Sharrawi Pasha, leader of the feminist party in Egypt and mother of Madame Sammy, wife of the Egyptian minister to the United States, is coming to Newport next month to visit her daughter. Minister Sammy and his wife have established a summer home here this season.

HANKOW BEGINS
DRIVE AGAINST
RADICAL GROUPS

Move to Oust Reds and Stifle
Communism Believed to
Have Been Started

SHANGHAI, June 30 (AP)—News received here today from Hankow, seat of the radical Nationalist Government headed by Eugene Chen, while meager, is interpreted as meaning that important changes are being brought about there, presumably in compliance with the ultimatum of Chiang Kai-shek, the moderate Nationalist leader, and Gen. Feng Yu-shiang to oust the Russians, source the radical labor unions, and stifle Communism generally.

The authorities in their drive against the radicals are said even to have ordered the disbandment of Boy Scout organizations, requiring their uniforms and walking sticks to be turned in. Uniforms will be allowed only on special occasions.

Accepts Responsibility

The Nanking, or moderate Nationalist regime in China, is willing to accept responsibility and make reparations for the damages suffered by Americans during the Nanking disorders of March 24. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Nanking Government, told Burton K. Wheeler, Senator from Montana, who is studying conditions in China.

Wu also told Senator Wheeler that the Nanking regime would like to have the United States Consul return to Nanking and to have the missionaries return to the interior, whence most of them fled during the anti-foreign campaign of the past few months. He said the Nanking Government was making provisions in the war-awep regions for the resumption of missionary activity.

Advance Toward Peking

Meanwhile the advance of the Nanking forces toward Peking is seriously under way, say the vernacular press and military dispatches. These sources say that the Nationalists have captured the Lincheng-Pukow-Tientsin railway and have established their front well into the Province of Shantung from the railway to the sea. The capture is stated to have been the result of a major engagement lasting for virtually a week. The advance of the Nanking forces

is under great difficulty, the advice state, because the retreating northerners destroyed the railway. The objective of the present drive is the city of Yenchow, which is about 75 miles south of Tientsin.

POWERS CHIDED
BY AMERICAN

Retiring Minister Deplores
Condition of Drug and
Liquor Traffic in Egypt

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Hattia

CAIRO, June 30—Dr. Morton Howell, the retiring American Minister to Egypt, whose previous utterances on the occasion of farewell entertainments in his honor given by Egyptians have caused surprise by their outspokenness, has now raised much comment by a speech he delivered when entertained by the Egyptian Temperance Association.

When replying to a complimentary farewell speech by Prince Omar Tousseun, the association's president, Dr. Howell said in part: "You will permit me to frankly state when referring to this question of prohibition and the drug traffic that to me it would appear almost an unpardonable sin for any industrial concern or any member of such or any nation here represented and enjoying the rights, privileges and blessings of your country to object to legislation such as you contemplate for the control of those commodities now being liberally sold to your people and which have so much to do with their domestic happiness."

"The matter of forcing opium and whisky down the throats of a nation of people, unable to protect themselves by reason of treaties or legal obligations, to which they were in reality in no way a part, and from which they are unable, militarily or otherwise, to protect themselves, is nothing short of a crime. Such imperialism deserves the worst censure by God and man."

European Tourists: Bookings so far this year would indicate that 1927 would set a new record in travel to Europe from American ports. An increase of 10,518 over 1925 was shown during 1926.

GROTTO PARADE
DRAWS THROG
AT CLEVELAND

Supreme Council Sessions
Attended by Delegations
of Two Nations

CLEVELAND, O., June 30 (Special)—Two hundred thousand spectators stood along Euclid Avenue here to watch 5000 members in the drill teams of the Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm pass in review in colorful parade. It was the opening event of the thirty-eighth Supreme Council sessions to which 170 Grottoes of the United States and Canada came to take part.

For almost two hours the parade passed before the grand officers' stand in front of the Hotel Statler. It was led by Judge Frederick P. Walther, Grand Monarch, and George J. Brenner, Deputy Grand Monarch, who will be elevated to Grand Monarch before the sessions' close. M. Brenner is a member of Merline Grotto of Saginaw, Mich.

Traffic all along Euclid Avenue was barred for the parade and the bands, drill corps and uniformed teams of the Grottoes had the right of way. Al Sirat Grotto of Cleveland led the procession and was followed by Hindoo Kooch of Hamilton, Ont.; Azab, Fall River, Mass.; Sahara, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Zeulika of Buffalo. Others of the 170 Grottoes followed in line.

Official sessions of the Grand Council opened in Hotel Statler with speeches of welcome by Theodore Burton (R.), Cleveland, Representative in Congress; Ralph Nelson, Monarch of Al Sirat Grotto, Cleveland; John D. Marshall, Mayor, and William R. Hopkins, City Manager. Response was made by Judge Frederick P. Walther, Grand Monarch.

Arrangements have been made for entertaining nearly 70,000 members of the Grottoes of the two countries, 10,000 of whom thronged Cleveland's public hall at the reception to Judge Walther. The city's downtown districts are elaborately decorated for the event. Business sessions of the Supreme Council are being held in Masonic Temple.

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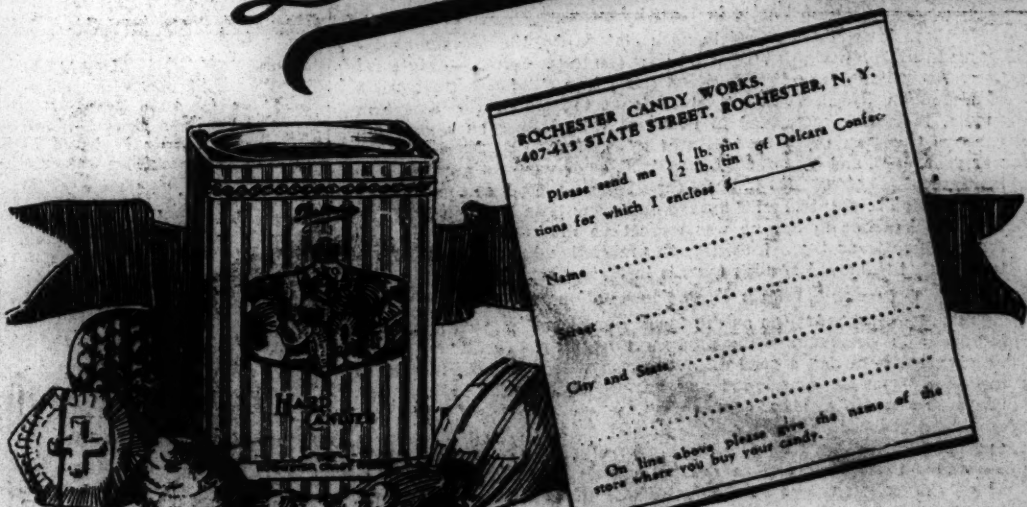
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LARGEST IN THE WORLD

PROHIBITION: ITS ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tively short time the total involved would have been absorbed in the stream of industry and forgotten. The waste is not a recurrent one.

2. The Farmer and Prohibition

The second point in the brief is the plight of the farmer. In our article presenting the statistics of products used by brewers and distillers, we ourselves have shown what prohibition meant to certain groups of farmers—the hop growers and the producers of fine barley. Admitting that the farmers must be left out of a consideration of the possible economic advantages of prohibition, the loss incurred is not the same as to the brewers and distillers. The land is there; it has been, in the great majority of cases, planted with other crops. Fundamental disorganization in the farming industry has prevented the readjustment from being as easy or profitable as it might have been; but when conditions bring a change to prosperity for agriculture, the conversion will be complete, and the losses in demand from the liquor industry will soon be forgotten.

3. "More Spent on Liquor Today"

In the third place, the brief asserts that "a vastly greater amount of money is now being spent for some kinds of alcoholic liquors than before prohibition." This is a guess, and in our judgment, unsupported by plausible evidence. We have indicated at some length our reasons for concluding that the mass of the people are not spending anything like the amount on drinks that they did when the saloon was the first visited, or forced into, after work or after pay day, and that the freest spenders on liquor today are not exactly the same classes as those who were saloon patrons, before. The effort to prove that the mass of the people are spending more on drink today than formerly is to us far-fetched. That a good deal is being spent on liquor every one knows. We shall refer to this again later.

4. The Loss in Taxation

Finally, much is said about the loss in taxation. This loss is only a small fraction of that usually stated. For in the sense that most people opposed to prohibition use the term, the word "loss" is a misnomer. Taxes came from the people before prohibition and they come from the same source now. The absence of excise and license taxes is made up by taxes from other sources, so that prohibition involves chiefly an administrative change in the incidence of taxation. Where the real loss of taxation does occur is in connection with the illegal production and consumption of liquor. To the extent that the bootlegger operates, he has taken the place of the government official in the collection of a tax; and if the Government is not more efficient in stopping it in the future than it has been in the past, his toll is a permanent drain.

Related to the subject of losses in taxation is the cost of enforcing the law. We shall not criticize various estimates by pointing out that they are high by several million dollars, they are not as high as would be necessary if the Government got down more seriously to the enforcement of the law. In the immediate future, at least, prohibition will certainly not be successful on any basis of low appropriations for enforcement, and it should be discussed in terms of high figures. If one assumes that the tighter the enforcement the less bootlegging there will be, then the greater the appropriations for enforcement the less the loss in taxation through illegal consumption.

We trust we have given place to the outstanding losses resulting from prohibition and have stated them fairly. We shall now consider the advantages of this measure, and endeavor to strike a balance. We shall first consider the effects upon production, then the changes in consumption and, finally, the general economic results.

Advantages to Production

Summarizing several chapters dealing with the industrial effects of prohibition, we find that employers and executives are, on this matter, overwhelmingly favorable to prohibition as far as it affects production and business. We do not claim to have scientifically proved anything on this score, and it may be true that some employers attribute to the Eighteenth Amendment improvements which the development of the past eight years have brought anyhow. Judging from interviews and from questionnaires which they returned, we can say with confidence, however, that the great majority of employers believe:

1. That the disciplinary problem of dealing with drunks has become much less serious since prohibition, and that the number of discharges for intoxication is markedly less.
2. That the age-old difficulty of keeping a full force at work after pay days is now a thing of the past, having disappeared entirely in many plants and been reduced considerably in most.
3. That, while there are no statistics showing the part played by intoxication as a cause of accidents, the whole subject of the relation of drunkenness to accidents has become passé since prohibition. Not a single employer would contend that the situation was worse in this respect, while many claimed that there could be decided improvements resulting from the abolition of saloons.
4. That as a group the workers are of higher type, steeper, stronger, clearer-headed, more alert, more efficient, and more reliable than before prohibition, and have stated them fairly. We shall now consider the advantages of this measure, and endeavor to strike a balance. We shall first consider the effects upon production, then the changes in consumption and, finally, the general economic results.

In case anyone feels skeptical of the assertion made that the great majority of employers are highly favorable in their reports about the effects of prohibition, it must be made clear that no attempt whatever was made to secure a poll as to how they felt about prohibition from a personal or political standpoint. The interviews held and the questions asked were always directed to specific observed results, on production, on business and on the habits and circumstances of the wage-earners. The writer frequently came across executives who, themselves violently against the Eighteenth Amendment, nevertheless had much to say in favor, or nothing to say against it if asked as to the industrial effects. For employers as a whole have always been bitterly opposed to the saloon and have suffered much from them.

No Kind Word for the Saloon

It is significant that not a single person seemed to have a kind word for the saloon. Even those with the most pronounced wet sentiments seem glad it is gone. An example of those writing in this vein is the following, from the hand of an iron company in Dayton, Ohio:

We do not believe that drinking has become much less prevalent since prohibition, though the drinking problem has become less serious from the standpoint of industry. There is certainly not so much drunkenness. The explanation of this, we think, to be found in the absence of the saloon.

My own conclusions are that the Eighteenth Amendment was a mistake, and that what prohibition is a failure in many important respects, but the abolition of the saloon was a boon to society and certainly an aid to industry.

All Surveys Reach Same Conclusion

The favorable results of prohibition from the standpoint of industrialists, as reported in these articles, is based on the writer's own survey. Should supporting data have been sought in other directions, there is ample indeed, and it is almost all to the same effect.

The most recent report is that of the British Government's delegation appointed to study industrial conditions in Canada and the United States, which made an important point of prohibition, stating that "its economic effect has been very great, diversion of large sums of money into savings and the purchase of commodities and by increasing the regularity of attendance at work."

The nation-wide survey of the National Federation of Settlements, completed this year, reports considerable disagreement on the workings of the law but states that: "The results that seem to be directly due to prohibition are that the lower wage group has profited everywhere; that business and production have profited, also that the business men and the manufacturer are so well satisfied with the economic results as to be in favor of the law." According to Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, "There can be no doubt that prohibition is putting money into the American family pocketbook. The dry law has proved its worth in dollars and cents."

A Factor in Wealth Increase

If there is anything at all in such statements, the astounding increase in national wealth during the past few years becomes of interest here. According to the figures issued this year by the National Bureau of Economic Research, the total national income of the American people, in figures calculated in terms of 1913 dollars as a standard (dollars based on the price levels of 1913) was \$35,500,000,000 in the year 1918, and \$52,500,000,000 in 1926, or 49 per cent greater. The increase of \$17,000,000,000 is more than twice as great as the increase in the period 1909-1918, and if figured on a per capita basis, in 1913 dollars, the increase in income was more than four times as great. In these comparisons those favorable to prohibition have a huge advantage in that the trend of such facts is in their favor.

Effects Upon Consumption

Increases in production and in income must be based on analogous increases in consumption to produce prosperity. Testimony comes from everywhere that a good deal of money that was spent in saloons in liquor, in treats and in profligate ways induced by the environment, has been diverted to other commodities.

Under prohibition many people cannot afford the price of liquor and don't care enough about it to buy it; others make their alcoholic beverages themselves and so are not under the same temptation to spend the pay envelope in the forgetful environment of the saloon. It cannot be repeated too often that, from the economic standpoint,

the question is not how much people drink but how much they spend for drink and what effect their practice of drinking has on their pay envelope.

The Country's Drink Bill Before Prohibition

Those opposed to prohibition almost invariably understate the amount spent on drink in pre-prohibition days. They are inclined to use the factory cost of a gallon of liquor rather than what the consumer paid for it in small glasses over the bar, or they cite United States Census figures for 1919, when was time prohibition was in force for half the year and other conditions described in a previous article reduced consumption radically.

Everyone knows that factory costs are no index to what the ultimate user pays. Even standardized and nonperishable package goods often bear added burdens of distribution through wholesaler and retailer far exceeding the factory cost. This is particularly true in the distribution of liquor, beer and wine on which series of high internal revenue and local license taxes were levied, which required refrigeration when served to the consumer, which involved charges for "protection," graft and politics, and in which the profits of saloon keepers are known to have been the envy of the neighboring candy store or grocer.

Looking at it from the point of view of quantity produced and recalling the figures given in Article 10, a huge total of 2,253,272,265 gallons of liquor, wine and beer was sold at retail in 1914. The way to go at it is to figure into how many drinks a gallon of whiskey could be made when sold in small glasses over the bar, how many orders were served per gallon of beer and wine and what each order brought.

We, ourselves, are not equal to the task, but fortunately some light is thrown on this by others who have attempted it.

In pre-prohibition years, The American Grocer, a trade periodical, used to make an annual estimate of the nation's bill for alcoholic beverages. In the issue of June 9, 1915, it showed that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the nation spent for beer, imported and domestic, \$1,005,899,201; for spirituous liquors (whiskey, brandy, etc.), \$609,508,620, and for wines, \$128,169,922, making a total drink bill for the year of \$1,743,577,743.

In a later issue, in 1917, The American Grocer analyzed the cost during a three-year period of each of the three types of alcoholic beverages. Its conclusion is: "The cost of spirituous liquors averaged annually for three years (1914-1916) \$1,635,034. . . . With a review of the cost of drink there comes a revelation of the expense of self-indulgence, waste, more or less of woe and a lamentable lack of wisdom."

Two Billions a Year for Drink Without Prohibition

With these figures from a responsible trade periodical as a basis, and keeping in mind our present-day price level and the increase in population, it seems plausible to use \$2,000,000,000 as a possible estimate of what our drink bill today would be if the sale of liquor were as unhampered as in 1914. Considering population increase since 1914, also the fact brought out in Article X that the amount consumed had been increasing faster than the population: taking into account the increase in prices today of perhaps 60 per cent; and remembering also the numerous studies of a statistical nature demonstrating that a great deal more liquor is consumed in such times of prosperity as we have been having, our guess of \$2,000,000,000 appears to be conservative enough even to correct any excesses that may have existed in the original figures.

Now what is happening to that \$2,000,000,000? Is all that money that might go for drink being diverted into other channels? Of course not. For the relief of the contentious person we shall repeat, at the start, that no small part of it is still assigned to drink. We have made it plain, too, that prohibition has done no good whatever to the heavy consumer of hard liquor who has insisted on drinking as much today as he did years ago. As reported to us on all sides, his plight is pitiable and he is doing himself more injury than he might if liquor were not prohibited. There is ample reason to believe that the great mass of the people, however, are spending much less on drink today than in pre-prohibition days. Our reasoning in arriving at this conclusion is based on several observed facts taken up in detail in a previous article and we shall not repeat them here.

Redirection of Purchasing Power

If a good deal less is spent on liquor by the masses than before, we may ask: (1) what is it going for, and (2) why is it important economically that money is going for these other things instead of for liquor?

Answering the first part of the question, our previous articles have shown:

Liquor Consumption Increased Check by Prohibition

1. That contrary to popular impression, the thirst for alcoholic beverages was not declining before prohibition but increasing faster than population, as shown by the fact that the per capita consumption of distilled spirits, beer and wine was markedly higher a few years before prohibition than at any time in the present century. This means that we had by no means reached the saturation point in saloon expenditure and that the same increase in wages occurred during these few years without prohibition as have occurred with it, a good part of that increase might have been spent in saloons rather than on other things.
2. That part of the desire for the saloon's beverages that some benefit may have been reaped by the coffee trade; that ice cream and candy stores have gotten a good deal of extra trade because of the closing of the saloons; that cafeterias and small lunch rooms have taken over the food features.

Movies, Radios, Autos Substitutes for Saloon Recreation

3. That the loss of the recreational features of the saloon left a great gap in the leisure time of many wage earners accustomed to spend their evenings and part of their week-ends in its congenial though demoralizing environment; that the unsatisfied desire for recreation is regarded in the motion picture industry as having led to a great deal more attendance at movies by wage earners, often with their families; that the absence of the compulsion to spend on drink within the saloon at recreational institutions, represented, made it possible for many a man to buy a car, a radio or to partake in other forms of recreation, and that many such changes occurred, representing economic benefits to other industries catering to a desire for recreation.

Thrift Increased

4. That the statistics of thrift show a great increase in the number of individual savings bank depositors and in the average amount per deposit; a striking expansion in industrial insurance paid in weekly and monthly premiums and an enormous expansion in the assets of building and loan associations; and that while no one would attribute to prohibition more than a share of these increases, most authorities and most persons consulted do credit prohibition with having had a favorable influence along these economic trends.

Higher Standards of Living Promoted

5. That the wage earner has been led to take a greater interest in his home and that as a consequence of lessened expenditure for drink as one factor, his standard of living is far higher than it was formerly. In this way, a variety of industries have been able to increase their markets by catering to the masses, and the abolition of the saloons has sent ripples of purchasing power over a wide area of trade.
6. That while increases in real wages are to be taken into account (and they have been given their weight), such increases alone do not explain why so many of the people whose incomes were impaired by drink in the past would not spend that much more in the saloon if the old conditions existed.

Aid to Prosperity

7. That economists are agreed that the most striking increases in production in the past few years have been in manufactured goods devoted to recreation and diversion and in the circle of production and consumption in which many goods formerly classed as luxuries have today become necessities or in any event, are found almost universally in the homes of the masses. Thus the increased market due to the abolition of the saloons has been an influence in the circle of production and consumption upon which prosperity of a permanent kind may be based.

Economic Importance of the Redirection of Expenditure

It may, however, be said: assuming that it is true that we have had a change from the expenditures alcoholic to the purchase of

other kinds of commodities, what of it? Does it not merely show that our present-day prosperity has come at the expense of an industry which only a few years ago was itself legal, and prosperous? The Eighteenth Amendment was taking money from one set of people to enrich another. And how does one know that the satisfaction secured from an automobile or a radio or a movie is greater than the satisfaction from alcoholic liquor?

To the latter question we are willing to say that we do not know. We pass no judgment on the moral and spiritual values of substitutes for drink compared with those of drink itself. But we do see a vast economic importance in the redirection of consumption.

Liquor Consumption Hampered Business Expansion

To take up this point in more detail, the economic disadvantage of satisfactions secured in saloons is that such consumption did not lead to liquor began and ended in the saloon; often they stultified the desire for other things. They took people out of the ranks of consumers of goods in general and limited their demand to a specialized and deceptive stimulant which often only led them further and further away from other wants. And the more effect this had, the less possible did it become for a man to own other things; the less confidence did he have in himself, or others have in him, that he could be trusted with other things.

On the other hand, the man who buys, let us say, a car is led to want many more things by the possession of that car. It stimulates him to become a different kind of consumer. The explanation that some of the exceptional prosperity of the country is due to the diversion of purchasing power from the self-satisfying form of alcohol to the ever-expanding desires resulting from the purchase of other types of commodities, is a reasonable conclusion which the facts of business seem to support, both by the analyses of the psychology of wants and by the actual statistics of present-day consumption.

A writer, Mr. Samuel Strauss, expressed this view with intuition and vividness in the Atlantic Monthly a few years ago. He stated:

It is not enough that the desire for this or that particular thing be made to increase; desire must not run into any blind alleys; everything of any kind in the great variety of our output must be able to stimulate the appetite for more things of every kind; consumption is all inter-related, feeding upon itself and stupendously growing by that it feeds upon. Under the old order, the products of brewery and distillery added up in the prosperity columns just as steel did, and ploughs and corn. . . .

Drink cuts down general consumptive power. Drink takes from the nation's ability to use up goods; drink takes from a man's efficiency to consume; drink lessens the desire for things. Drink, to be sure, limits its own consumption; when it has its men under the table, that is the end; there is a limit to the amount a man can drink. But what is intolerable is that drink makes inroads into the consumption of all else. Consumption cannot suffer drink because in drink men find a substitute for that satisfaction which is in the acquiring of luxuries; the pleasure in drink takes the place of the pleasure in things. The working philosophy of consumptionism. The more drink men have the less things they need. . . .

There are more lawbreakers in the nation because of prohibition. But because of prohibition there are both more consumers and better consumers.

That the result of the abolition of the saloons was to augment the effective desire of the wage earners for other things was one of the most frequent comments made by many employers, insurance agents and others from whom we secured information, whether they were individually for prohibition or against it. A Duluth firm, rather dubious as to the success with which prohibition is being enforced, typifies in its opinion a sentiment frequently expressed to the writer:

On the whole, however, and from the standpoint of this business and its employees and not from the personal standpoint, we cannot help but feel that prohibition, even as imperfectly as it is working today, is a boon to all. It has raised the standard of living of our employees, has made them steeper in every way, and has been the means of giving them and their families many luxuries which they never would have thought it possible to own before prohibition came into effect.

Another concern states: "Concluding, after a careful survey based on figures and observation, we can truly say that the Eighteenth Amendment reasonably enforced, is the greatest boon that has ever been given to the factory worker, his wife, his family, and his creditors."

Does Installment Selling Explain Prosperity?

The difference between the economic effects of liquor consumption and the consumption of other things bears on another important issue. Opponents of prohibition try to explain away present-day prosperity on the ground that it is based on buying on the installment plan, and they state that our structure is so insecure on account of this installment buying that it will topple over when it gets somewhat too heavy. Much has been said against installment selling, but what has been proved against it so far has not been that it is bad, but that if indiscriminately practiced, it may be abused and lead to great harm. For the present, business men everywhere seem so strongly committed to it that few are hesitating to base their selling campaigns on this method.

Prohibition Promotes Dependability

And because this is so, the friends of prohibition have scored decisively in pointing out that installment buying on the scale that is now carried on is possible only when the great masses of the people have established their dependability as debtors.

That the abolition of the saloons has increased dependability seems to be borne out in our survey. In previous articles we have pointed out the decreased proportion of charity cases attributed to drink, the general testimony that garnishments of wages have been markedly fewer, the increase in attendance and morale reported by employers. The very fact that more people are trusted today to buy on the installment plan reinforces these views.

Economic Benefits Still Insecure

It is at this point, however, that we must revert to the warning we have given earlier in the chapter. The economic benefits of legal prohibition are based on substantial prohibition in fact; on the actual abolition of the saloons, or their reduction to a negligible quantity, not on the mere change in name; on a greatly lessened consumption of alcoholic beverages; on a general influence in promoting moderation.

But we are told that liquor is available everywhere, that speakers as are numerous as saloons, that the liquor consumption today is as great in quantity, but worse in quality. We are told that prohibition would have these economic benefits if it did prohibit, but that it is not working. We know that these conditions are exaggerated, but we know that in part the descriptions are true.

We have discounted all extreme statements of this kind and

criticized the data in detail, but we cannot find here cause for amazement and complacency. The proportion of charity cases due to intemperance, the alcoholic mortality rate, the number of arrests for drunkenness—none of these, it has been shown, is as severe as in pre-prohibition years, but the trends since 1920 have been strikingly upward. Even though it is true that the 1920 figures are not a normal standard to judge by and that the varied statistical factors make the increase more apparent than real, there is never comfort in figures that even merely seem to show things getting worse.

Is Prohibition Enforcing Improving or Declining?

May it not also be true that part of the better record of 1920, 1921 and 1922 is due to the fact that at that time prohibition was still new and working better; that the law was taken more seriously; that bootlegging gangs had not yet been organized as effectively; that the diversion of alcohol was still a comparatively new problem? May it not be, too, that the strength of the corrupt forces illegally engaged in liquor production has been increasing faster than the strength of our enforcing agencies? And where will be the proof of the value of prohibition when the statistical indices of well-being all register results that, on the surface, seem worse than those in pre-prohibition years?

Next Few Years Crucial

The economic benefits of prohibition, as every other benefit, depend not on the enactment of statutory prohibition, but on achievement of prohibition in fact. We are strongly of the conviction that the next few years will be the ones fixing the status of prohibition. They are likely to decide whether the forces of opposition are to have the upper hand or are to be subjected to control. While we have shown that as a whole the economic losses and disadvantages of prohibition have been small and few as compared to the economic advantages, we think that the final answer will be affected by the challenge of these next few crucial years.

In response to many inquiries if Professor Feldman's articles would be published in pamphlet form by The Christian Science Publishing Society, it is announced that the book rights were reserved by the author. D. Appleton and Company, Publishers, New York, are to compile Professor Feldman's articles in book form and will issue them under the title, "Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Aspects."

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

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SMOKE REDUCED NINE-TENTHS, IS CHICAGO CLAIM

Inspector Relates Results of Ordinance and Educa- tive Campaign

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30 (Special)—Chicago has eliminated 90 per cent of its smoke in the last five years, was the sweeping statement made by Frank A. Chambers, chief smoke inspector of that city, in an address at the closing session of the National Smoke Prevention Association's annual convention.

During and after the World War, the industrial development, coupled with inability to obtain clean-burning coal, intensified the smoke nuisance in Chicago, but systematic and assiduous efforts have brought about a remarkable change, he said.

Three-Minute Limit

"Chicago is the only city in the world which states in its ordinance that chimneys may emit smoke only when the fire is being built. If the aggregate of smoke exceeds three minutes in length of time, the owner of the chimney is charged with a violation."

Through a campaign of persuasion and education, violations have been decreased until only one has been prosecuted last year. An appropriation for \$1 mechanical engineers, experts in combustion, was granted by the Chicago city government and these men visit the many plants and advise with the owners.

Mr. Chambers said that violators were given hearings before boards and the matter of smoke was kept constantly before them and before the public. Railroad boards deal separately with infractions of the smoke

ordinance by locomotives but the same general methods of education are used. Engineers, firemen or others responsible for the smoke infringement are called before railroad boards.

Go to Rochester Next

The closing session of the convention was enlivened by a round table discussion of the merits and achievements of the organization during the 20 years of its existence. The results that have been attained were submitted as proof of the possibility of ultimate success in subduing the smoke evil. A department was given a place in future deliberations.

Rochester, N. Y., was chosen for the 1928 meeting place of the national association at the closing business session.

New officers chosen were Andrew J. Glascock, Buffalo, N. Y., president; Thomas D. Casserly, Michigan City, Ind., first vice-president; Charles H. Stockwell, Chicago, second vice-president, and Frank A. Chambers, Chicago, secretary and treasurer.

COTTON COMMITTEE NAMED BY MR. HINES

NEW YORK, June 30—Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has appointed, pursuant to the action taken by the executive committee of the institute at its last meeting, a cotton committee consisting of the following: Robert Amory, Boston, Mass.; John H. Holt, Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Peppercorn, Providence, R. I.; J. C. Evans, Clifton, S. C.; E. C. Dwyer, Charlotte, N. C.; and George S. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.

This committee is empowered to confer with committees of organizations representing growers or distributors of raw cotton and to make for the institute investigations and recommendations concerning subjects of common interest to the mills and either growers or distributors, or both.

Racial Harmony in South Africa Aids Development of Rich Area

Trade Commissioner Relates to Harris Memorial Institute Session That Recognition of Native Language Improves Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—Relations between the two races of South Africa have been of the very best during the past two or three years; there has been cordial co-operation and growth of a feeling of friendship—an influence which is being maintained and fostered by recognition on the part of both sections that there can be no really genuine co-operation unless there be mutual respect for each other's history.

This was reported by Eric H. Louw, trade commissioner for the Union of South Africa to the United States and Canada, in an address at the fourth Institute of Politics conducted at the University of Chicago by the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation.

Recalling the time when insistence on the part of the Afrikaans for full language equality was regarded as utterly unreasonable, Mr. Louw said that now the average English-speaking South African makes it his children receive a thorough training in Afrikaans and he observed that this changed attitude is undoubtedly making for mutual respect and co-operation.

National Pride Grows

The country is rapidly becoming bilingual; the child at school is taught his first lessons in his home language and after a certain grade the second language is gradually introduced, the commissioner related.

By the time a girl or boy passes out of high school she or he is thoroughly bilingual, Mr. Louw said, adding that a thorough understanding of each other's language cannot but lead to a better understanding of each other's feelings and sentiments and to more cordial relations.

Another factor that is bringing these races closer together has been a growing feeling of national pride and of superiority, which has been fostered in many ways, the speaker reported. A third element which has contributed to better feeling, Mr. Louw said, is the remarkable enthusiasm for amateur sports.

"There is nothing more likely to promote friendship and harmony between two sections or races, than mutual participation in some form of sport," he asserted. "And in the same way there are few agencies whereby intense national feeling could be more easily roused than by the pride engendered through the success of a representative team of footballers pitted against the national team of another country. And when such teams are composed of representatives of both races, it is easy to see that general participation in sport is about to have wholesome and beneficial effects upon relations between such races."

Mr. Louw took occasion to correct statements he said he had seen several times, "in the American press," that the present plan of the Prime Minister "contemplates relegating the native to unfruitful and desert parts."

"Let me hasten to assure you that these statements are entirely devoid of truth," he said.

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PRODUCERS WIN MARKET PLACE BY JOINT ACTION

Termed Prime Achievement of Co-operative Agency at Chicago Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—The greatest accomplishment of all in progress of co-operative marketing in the United States and Canada has been that the co-operative agency has given the producer representation in the market place, where he had not been represented until co-operative marketing developed, said C. B. Denman of Farmington, Mo., president of the National Livestock Producers' Association at the American Institute of Co-operation.

The co-operative agency renders a better service than was given under the old way of marketing and gives the producer all the information about the market and its demands at an ever-decreasing cost, whereas the former method of selling gave the producer and shipper no voice and the market was constantly being shown.

People foresee in the not so far distant future a time when on practically all the major livestock markets the co-operative agency will be handling more than half the volume of business and it will then be the producers of livestock who will determine the policies of the livestock market of this country, he stated.

'EWISH RABBINATE ASKS SOCIAL JUSTICE

CAPR MAY, N. J., June 30 (Special)—Strikes, class oppression and racial discrimination will be vigorously opposed henceforth by the Jewish Reform Rabbinate, according to resolutions adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, in session here.

Action was based upon the report by the Social Justice Committee, composed of leading rabbis, the chairman being Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, of San Antonio, Tex.

CLEVELAND SYMPHONY GIVES CONCERT IN PARK

CLEVELAND, O., June 30 (Special)—Several thousand music lovers heard the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra give its first concert in a city park here. The program was also broadcast by Station WTAM, as that station's contribution to the cause of municipal music.

The concert was a new activity on the part of the Symphony Orchestra, which has played in 117 cities in the United States, and also appeared in Canada and Cuba.

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Nursery Schools' Development Called to Teachers' Attention

Chicago Speaker Urges Federation Members to Aid in Formulation of What Is to Be Taught in Schools for Little Tots

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—Reporting on nursery schools, Miss Ruth R. Pearson of Chicago told the American Federation of Teachers to use its influence in deciding what shall be taught the toddlers that attend them.

"The past year and a half has seen a sudden shooting up of the nursery school," said Miss Pearson, a member of the Federation of Women High School Teachers of Chicago.

"There were five or six times as many schools established last year as the year before for children between the ages of two and five years. A study made of these new nursery schools in different parts shows that as yet the educational methods in use are chaotic and unstandardized. Yet it seems likely that the nursery school has come to stay and that it will be incorporated in the public school system. We should have something to say about the type of nursery school that is to be established."

Labor School Planned

These schools are teaching customs and habits to children, Miss Pearson observed, and each aims to teach according to the highest values its sponsors know. Yet there is room, she pointed out, for difference of opinion as to what these values are.

As a practical model of the type of nursery school which the American labor movement considers desirable, the members of the American Federation of Labor in Illinois are preparing to establish the first labor-owned nursery school, Miss Pearson reported, adding:

"The time has come when labor should make its influence felt. It should contribute its experience to the general field. To this end we propose to establish a model school where the working mother who needs a nursery can bring her child. We feel that if done inside the labor

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For Your Summer Art Work
The New
CROSS-STITCH TAPESTRY
FOR RUGS, BENCHES,
FOOTSTOOLS, CHAIRS, ETC.
Stenciled in colors on specially prepared
canvas. Easy, fascinating and
most satisfying work.
LESSON CHART WITH EACH
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BELMAISON REPRODUCTIONS
A Gathering of
Little French Chairs
Gay With Antique Coverings
Just arrived from Paris... this charming and insouciant group... one listens breathlessly for the rustle of silken skirts, the trow-trow of laces, the swift light patter of little feet and for high sweet laughter... surely there are ladies expected...
The frames are faithful reproductions of Rustique and Slipper chairs of the periods of Louis XV and XVI... painted gaily or paled to a wondrous oldness... but the coverings of seats and backs and puffy cushions are treasured and irreplaceable bits of bright and imaginative old needle-point; rustic toiles; flowered petticoats; delicate brocade taffeta; shadowy figured velvets in faded tints; and one chair is rich in a pale memory of old Aubusson tapestry.
Violet, apple green, maple, bright rose and silver green are the frames and the coverings accent the shades or perhaps 'tis the other way round... at any rate 'tis safe to say that one or two or a nearly matched pair of these quaint exquisites will bring to life even the most serious-minded of rooms.
Prices range from \$95 for a chair gay with a quilted petticoat to \$175 for a dragon-snooring, needle-point covered Rustique model with removable cushions.
WANAMAKER'S, Fourth Gallery, New Building
John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

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TRADE BARRIERS ARE DISCUSSED AT STOCKHOLM

Americans Propose Resolution
as to Adoption of
"Summer Time"

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Helsinki

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—Great progress has been made by the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on the subject of trade barriers. Sir Arthur Balfour declared that the time has come to see that the report of the trade barriers committee of the chamber, which formed the basis of discussion at the recent big economic conference at Geneva, was made effective and that the national committee should take action in their own countries to this end.

Prof. Gustaf Cassel, in his address, said: "We must learn to understand the positive and negative effects of agreements. It is important that all countries unite for the purpose of removing not only the customs tariffs but all trade obstacles."

State subsidies, he continued, also constituted a serious hindrance to commerce. The program of the international commercial policy must be general economic disarmament. The maximum limit must be put to protectionism. No formal treaties between countries were necessary. They had only to realize what was reasonable and just and act accordingly. Customs protection was acceptable up to a certain point, but when the tariffs were raised 50 or 100 per cent the system became unjust and uneconomic.

Advantage to Producer
Sir Alan Anderson, acting president of Congress, stated that Norman Davis reported his colleagues from the United States believed that the trade of the United States would be improved by the reduction of the tariff walls in Europe. They called the attention of their European colleagues to the great advantages enjoyed by the producer in the United States within whose tariff wall trade and competition were free from internal restrictions.

From Germany on the eve of the congress came an even more notable announcement. Dr. Curtius, Minister of Economic Affairs, at a meeting of the German Chambers of Commerce, made the following statement: Germany had decided to stake everything on developing the decisions of the International Economic Conference because it was convinced that the fate of Europe depended on it. Economic distress in Europe would only be overcome when Europe ventured to leave its policy of exaggerated protection and entered the arena of free commercial competition.

Congress Approves Report
These were brave, wise words, Sir Alan Anderson said, and one of the objects of the congress was the supporting of the ministers of Germany and other countries already aligned with the resolutions of Geneva. The congress thereupon approved the trade committee's report of the economic conference. The national committee had been asked to press the governments to put the resolutions into practice.

Richard Riedl, Austrian, proposed a resolution for a collective agreement on the treatment and rights of foreigners. The passport visa was criticized and the right to an unhindered change of residence was declared essential.

Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the committee on 2 highway transport, urged a general survey for the coordination of the highway with water, air and rail transport to avoid competition. He urged that automobile taxes should not be oppressive but based on the use of the highways and should be collected by the state or a single authority, and all tax money should be expended on highways. Toll-roads built by private capital should be allied but not controlled by the Government or municipal control. Rates should be agreed on and later be taken over by the states.

Flight of Capital
Fiscal evasion or the flight of capital it was said was not always based on the desire to avoid taxation, but the cause was often an effort to get a higher return on money or to avoid such dangers as a revolution or the depreciation of currency.

The congress endorsed the following draft resolution: "Noting the close co-operation existing between the bodies applied by the League and the delegates of the Chamber, in the examination of the question of double taxation and the means of remedying the difficulties to which it gives rise, the congress invites the chamber's secretariat to inform the council and the finance committee of the League of resolutions made, and simultaneously express the wish that when the general meeting of government experts takes place in 1928 a delegation of the International Chamber be invited to attend the meeting to represent commerce and industry."

The congress welcomed as members for the first time Finland, Yugoslavia, Albania and Estonia. The industrial committee, discussing how to increase European production, reported the index number of the output now compared with 1913 is: For Europe 105, for the world 112, and for the United States 128.

Remedies Enumerated
The remedy is held to be the international standardization of industry and the free movement of raw materials.

Roy D. Chapin, United States, re-

ported an enormous increase of motor vehicles in Europe. The transport committee had studied special roads, for motor vehicles only, to be built in the triple or double decker style for different classes of motor traffic by private capital to be remunerated by tolls. At first, such a road would be built, 62 miles between Atlantic City and Philadelphia, at a cost of \$10,000,000.

Prof. Kent, president of the Bankers' Trust, New York, president of the committee of export commercial credits, agreed that unification is necessary. The British and American favor three kinds of credits, "revocable, irrevocable, and confirmed irrevocable." The last kind is to be counter-signed by a party of known reliability.

The Germans favored the first two types only. The majority decided in favor of having the three types simultaneously. Government sanction is not required to put it into force, an agreement with banking associations only being necessary.

Daylight Saving Amendment
The American delegates proposed the following amendment in lieu of the daylight saving resolution: "The rail transport committee expresses the hope that summer time will be adopted generally, and when adopted, in view of the desirability of the observance of uniform time standards by all countries, summer time in either temperate zones should begin and end on the same dates in all countries in that zone."

A dinner was given to the 80 press correspondents by the officers of the International Chamber of Commerce. On the subject of trade barriers several resolutions were passed affirming the conviction that world prosperity was most effectively shown by the progressive reduction of barriers which had prevented the expansion of international trade. The Geneva conference's work depended entirely on the execution of fundamental already approved by the delegates of 50 nations. The congress made a special appeal to all governments for the immediate lowering of excessive tariffs.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's message to the congress incorporated resolutions says that since several governments already accepted the Geneva trade barrier resolutions, each national committee ought to secure a reply from the respective governments on the Stockholm trade barrier resolution before the end of September next, to be returned to the chamber's headquarters in Paris which will refer it to the league.

The Spanish, supported by the French delegation delayed the passing of further resolutions by the proposition to insert a clause prohibiting a government after lowering its tariffs from substituting indirect protective measures nullifying the results. The congress approved a resolution that the national committee on fairs and exhibitions which to avoid needless duplication and unfair competition, should co-operate with the two existing international fair associations. The trade barriers committee proposed to exempt from import duty goods for exhibitions and fairs and also for commercial travelers and to refund duty if perishable goods were destroyed.

RANDIG EXCURSION TRIPS TO BE STARTED

Steamer Will Take Groups of
Children on Outings

The annual Randig excursions provided out of the income from the fund left for this purpose by George E. Randig, will start tomorrow. These excursions will continue every day except Sundays and holidays during July and August. According to the plans, 250 children between the ages of 5 and 15 will be taken every day at 9 o'clock in the morning on the steamer Michael J. Perkins to Rainford Island, where they will enjoy athletic games, swimming, swings and flying kites.

At 4 p.m. the excursion provided by the city is served and the return trip to Boston made at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Every provision is made by the city for their welfare. A director is in charge as well as two guards, a policeman, a fireman, and an attendant accompanying the children. There are also 32 supervisors who watch over each group. These groups come from the various local charitable organizations.

Industry Is Found Responsive in Adoption of Art Discoveries

Manufacturers of Silverware, Shoes, Paper and Toys
Tell How New Designs and Colors Are Sought
and Welcomed in Their Crafts

Illustrating how industry is keeping pace with the most advanced forms of art, representatives of four large manufacturing companies addressed a dinner and meeting of 86 members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts held last night at the University Club, and told of their experiences in various forms of industrial art. J. C. Kimball, president of the association, presided and introduced the speakers.

George F. Parker, designer for the Towle Manufacturing Company, in his historical talk on silverware design, spoke of the use of silver from a period 3000 years before Christ when ten ounces of gold was worth one ounce of silver as compared to the present value which is 876 ounces of silver for one ounce of gold, and traced silver design from the early art of Mesopotamia to the time when alloys were introduced, the development of Sheffield plate in England, followed by the introduction of electroplating, and the newest inventions.

Machines Retain Beauty
Mr. Parker asserted that machinery production has not eliminated art in industry, and that machine-made products are just as artistic and beautiful as those made by hand.

"Color in Paper," was the subject of Cyril Norton of the Strathmore Paper Company who told of the application of the Munsell system to the merchandising of paper as developed by his company. As an illus-

Ending All Laws in 25 Years Then Start Anew, an Old Theory

Proposal Scarcely Workable, Says Dean Roscoe Pound
of Harvard Law School, Who Places High
Value on Heritage of Laws and Customs

The proposal that all laws be automatically wiped from the statute books every 25 years on the theory that this will prove an effective method of preventing the United States from becoming cluttered up with a mass of unworkable and unenforceable legislation, is an old idea and scarcely workable, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in answer to a question on the proposal made recently in the middle West.

Dean Pound pointed out that Thomas Jefferson had made a similar suggestion 138 years ago at the time that the Federal Constitution was being adopted. Jefferson's proposal was to limit the effect of any statute or constitutional provision to 19 years. He insisted on starting with the premise that one generation should not be permitted to bind succeeding generations either to pay its debts or to abide by its laws. Arguing from this he arrived at the conclusion that the duration of statutes must be limited to 19 years.

Inherit Many Customs
Dean Pound's specific reply to the objection that the past generations are being permitted to rule the present was direct and to the point. "We came into this world following a long line of predecessors. We inherit most of our customs and property from them. The design of our buildings and the manner of our living has been determined by the past generations."

Thomas Jefferson's belief in absolute democracy and government strictly by and for the people made him a vigorous opponent to any strong centralized government which promised to establish itself as a sovereign body with permanent powers, Dean Pound declared. Among the several personal letters in which Jefferson alluded to the dangers of a highly centralized government is one written to James Madison, Sept. 6, 1789, stressing this issue.

"The question of whether one generation of men has the right to bind another," Dean Pound quoted from the letter, "seems never to have been started on this or any other side of the water. Yet it is a question of such consequence as not only to merit decision, but also, among the fundamental tenets of government. The course of reflection in which we are immersed here on the elementary principles of society has led us to the question of the right of one generation to bind another, and that no such obligation can be transmitted I think very capable of proof."

19-Year Limitation
"I set out on this ground which I suppose to be self-evident, 'that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living'; that those who have passed on have neither powers nor rights over us; that the portion occupied by any individual ceases to be his when he passes on and reverts to the society. Then no man can by natural rights oblige the lands he occupied, or the person who succeeds him in that occupation, to payment of debts contracted by him. For if he could, he might during his own life, eat up the usufruct of the lands for several generations to come, and the land would belong to those departed and not to the living, which would be the reverse of our principle."

"On similar grounds it may be proved that no society can make a perpetual constitution, or even a perpetual law. The earth belongs to the living generation. They may manage it then, and what proceeds from it, as they please, during their usufruct. They are masters, too, of their own persons, and consequently may govern them as they please. Every constitution, then, and every law, naturally expires at the end of 19 years. If it be enforced longer, it is an act of force and not of right," Dean Pound said.

Suggestion Not Accepted
The power of the living generation to repeal its laws, Jefferson believed, is not an equivalent of the inheritance of the living generation that the preceding generation shall not make laws binding upon it. The will of the majority, Jefferson writes in his letter to Madison, cannot be ade-

quate to sustain the exceptions of the defendant in the case of the Commonwealth against Russell C. White, found guilty of violating rules and orders of the town of Brookline for the regulations of the taxicab driver.

The court orders the case remanded to the Superior Court to be disposed of in accordance with the opinion of the court.

Mr. White, who has a license in Boston to operate a taxicab, brought a passenger from the North Station to Coolidge Corner in Brookline, and had just started back to Boston when he was hailed by an elderly gentleman, at whose request Mr. White took him to his home in Brookline and received a fee.

Mr. White did not have a license in Brookline, and at a trial in the Superior Court at Dedham, Judge Hayden sitting without a jury, found White guilty and reported the case to the Supreme Court for final determination.

Judge Crosby, who wrote the opinion of the full court, says the defendant in the rules and regulations is that persons, firms and corporations "shall (not) engage in the business therein described. The occupation and not an isolated act is prohibited."

The phrase "engage in the business" means at least that the business shall be carried on as a regular occupation or constant employment as distinguished from a single isolated act. The agreed facts show that the defendant in a single instance engaged in the business of carrying a passenger from one place to another within the limits of the town. Such act alone was insufficient to warrant the finding that the defendant violated the rules and orders.

**OSBORNE MILLS SALE
DELAYED BY COURT**

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 30 (AP)—Sale of the plant of the Osborne Mills here scheduled for yesterday was held up when Judge Hugo F. Dubuque of the Superior Court granted a petition restraining further action until July 15. At that time a hearing will be held in Fall River on the question of appointing a temporary receiver. Judge Dubuque appointed John S. Brayton and Nathaniel B. Durfee to serve as temporary receivers. The sale had been ordered for non-payment of taxes for 1925.

MAIL PLANE COMES DOWN

WILLIAMTIC, Conn., June 30 (AP)—The evening mail plane from Boston to New York, via Hartford, came down about one mile from Columbia Green near here late yesterday because of heavy fog and drifting rain. The pilot saved the mail by landing in a field. A bus connection took it to Hartford only a few hours behind schedule.

Here Is Where "Monkey Shines" Are Encouraged



Island in Roger Williams Park at Providence, R. I., Where About Two Score Members of the Simian Family Have Practically All the Freedom of Their Native Environment.

GREETING CARD IS PREPARED TO MARK ANNIVERSARY FLIGHT

Chamber of Commerce Has 10,000 Souvenirs Printed to
Be Sent by Boston Business Men in Celebration
of First Year of Air Mail

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the initial air-mail flight from Boston to New York, which took place on July 1, 1926, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Colonial Air Transport, Inc., which carries the air mail, have prepared for free distribution a special and attractive greeting card for those who wish to celebrate the anniversary by mailing it to their friends. It is intended to be mailed for the anniversary flight tomorrow and is so marked.

Ten thousand of these cards have been taken by the chamber for distribution to their members and the public, and others are available at the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary to those receiving it by air mail. It is a folded card, inside of which is an attractive half-tone reproduction of an airplane in flight and calling attention to the fact that the Colonial has completed a year's constant air-mail service, flying 150,000 miles without loss of a single letter or injury to personnel.

The message, inside the folder, is in form of a greeting from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which expresses the friendliness and the pride of its entire membership.

TAXICAB DRIVER WINS ON APPEAL

Conviction for Taking Fare
in Brookline Without
License Reversed

The full bench of the Supreme Court has sustained the exceptions of the defendant in the case of the Commonwealth against Russell C. White, found guilty of violating rules and orders of the town of Brookline for the regulations of the taxicab driver.

The court orders the case remanded to the Superior Court to be disposed of in accordance with the opinion of the court.

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Monkeys Given an Island Home

Roger Williams Park Estab-
lishes What Is Said to
Be an Innovation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30 (Special).—The bears at Roger Williams Park are being neglected these days, for, since the monkeys were moved to the new monkey mound, down the shaded dell from the bear den, the iron-fenced circle has been the most magnetic spot in the reservation.

Thirty-six monkeys play the day through with shouts of the children to encourage them and the continual chatter of the little, mischievous fellows making the hills and woods resound with merriment.

The only real cloud on the horizon of the monkey mound comes when one of the ducks flies over and in the flight between lakes drops down in the moat around the monkey mound to try the water. Then there is consternation.

The monkeys scramble for the miniature houses where they seek shelter, and when the noisy, noisy old duck flies away, they come out on their verandas cautiously and peep over the fence and just like humans after a shower.

The mound, with a 20-foot moat encircling it, is a brand new scheme for entertaining monkeys and preventing their straying away to Roger Williams Park. The monkeys will not go into the water and the wall-high fence permits children viewing them, while they disport with freedom through the branches of the tree on their own little island or on the sea-saw placed on the mound for the monkeys to have fun on. But, the monkeys are ungrudging with their fun, and people of all ages have as much fun as they, standing around and watching.

NATIONAL AIR TOUR PROVING SUCCESS OF TRADE AVIATION

(Continued from Page 1)

"Eddie" Stinson, nationally known pilot and head of the Stinson Aircraft Corporation of Detroit, and Paul Braniff, pilot, with gold-mounted lighters. These three men were in charge of the two airplanes that are flying under the banners of the Detroit Kiwanis Club.

Among those seated at the head table at the Mayor's dinner were: Maj. Charles H. Woolley, commander of the air service of the Massachusetts National Guard; Maj. Ira A. Longenecker of the air service of the first corps area; Ray Collins, referee of the air tour; Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Edwards, Mr. Warner, Mr. Fiske, Captain Murphy, Commander W. S. Lansing, representing Admiral Andrews, and Capt. Arthur Richmond, commander of the United States reserve air service of this district.

CURTIS FIELD, N. Y., June 30 (AP).—Twelve of the 14 planes in the National Air Tour reached Curtis Field at 6 o'clock today, making the hop from Boston in two hours with a favorable wind.

Greetings to Ocean Fliers Forwarded by Guests at National Air Tour Dinner

The dinner tendered the members of the national air tour was momentarily turned into a business meeting while a set of resolutions was read and unanimously adopted by those present.

The first of these was addressed to Commander Byrd, and is to be sent immediately upon the arrival of the word that he has reached Paris. The second was dispatched at once to Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger in Hawaii.

The message to Commander Byrd was as follows: "Upon the evening of the day you started upon the marvelous accomplishment of a transatlantic flight by airplane we extend to you and your devoted associates the best of good wishes upon a part of the Chief Executive and citizens of Boston."

"Your gallantry, courage and efficiency in accomplishing the flight from New York to Paris is a magnificent tribute to the valor of the American navy, a splendid service in securing a greater amity between our Nation and the countries of Europe, and as an efficiency performance, approaching the perfect, constitutes an achievement that is of inestimable value to the commercial interests of the United States."

"The American Nation is justly proud both of yourself and your companions. We appreciate the courage and efficiency of your accomplishment in flying through storm and fog, through daylight and dark, over the widest diversity of terrain, in your valiant performance."

"His Honor, the Mayor of Boston, has extended you a most cordial invitation, upon the part of the citizens

FIRE STATION SITE DEBATED IN CITY COUNCIL

Council Finance Committee
Delays Action on Project
Until Next Tuesday

After questioning Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner of the Boston Fire Department, and Thomas F. Hurley, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, as to the desirability and the price of the lot at Cambridge and Bulfinch Streets, on which the old Revere House formerly stood, as the site for the proposed central fire station for the West End, the Finance Committee, after an appraisal by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, held that the land was worth not more than \$300,000.

At the hearing Mr. Hultman declared that the Cambridge and Bulfinch site is the best of any property in that district for a fire station where the three West End companies could be consolidated. He said that the other locations proposed were too small and did not offer the fire station exit for apparatus that the proposed site would give.

Mr. Hultman explained to the councilmen that it was in keeping with the latest developments in fire fighting to install automatic fire alarm companies in central stations, thereby combining company units and making them more available and efficient in time of emergency.

He said that the proposed central fire station for the West End marks the initial effort in Boston in consolidation of engine, hose and ladder companies. He declared that Boston's apparatus is today too widely scattered and much of it poorly situated for the greatest efficiency for fire fighting.

Both commissioners told the committee that they had no official knowledge of the appraisal of the value of the property at \$400,000 by Warren P. Freeman, city real estate agent, and two other realtors nor of the assertions of the Finance Commission that Mr. Freeman was personally one of the owners of the old Revere House site. Mr. Hultman said that he is only concerned in the availability of the site, while Mr. Hurley declared that the street commissioners could do nothing in the matter of buying the land until the Mayor and the fire commissioner had decided that the site was satisfactory.

A motion was made that the committee recommend to the council the reduction of the Mayor's \$750,000 loan order to \$350,000 and that not more than \$300,000 be paid for the land desired, but it was not acted upon and Thomas H. Green, chairman of the committee, postponed further consideration of the proposition until next Tuesday.

MILLS TO CLOSE OVER FOURTH

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 30 (AP).—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company announced today that its textile mills would close tomorrow and reopen on July 6. The annual summer shutdown of eight or ten days or two weeks will include Labor Day. At present about 10,000 workers are employed.

FUND FOR ARBORETUM HAS REACHED \$534,000

The Charles Sprague Sargent Memorial Fund for the endowment of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain has reached more than \$534,000, it has been announced. While most of the contributions have come from Greater Boston residents, committees are being formed at distant points for carrying on the campaign.

The Boston committee comprises the following: William C. Endicott, chairman; Gordon Abbott, John Stanley Ames, Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Mrs. Stephen Van R. Crosby, George G. Dorr, superintendent of Lafayette National Park; Henry Sargent Hunsanwell, Mrs. Wylie McKelvey and Thomas Roland.

SUMMER COURSES TO OPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30 (Special).—Prof. Robert B. Mason of Boston Teachers' College, will open the University Extension summer training course for teachers with a lecture on "Junior High School Methods," in the High School of Commerce on July 5. A second course, for teachers in all grades and high schools, will open July 8, in charge of Dr. Charles Russell, principal of Westfield Normal School, and lecturer at Columbia University. His subject will be, "Modern Tendencies in Teaching."

Prestige and Profit

"Goods advertised in newspapers are superior to non-advertised goods."

This is the conclusion of a Better Business Bureau that has been checking up newspaper advertising in an Eastern city.

Careful comparisons were made of advertised goods and similar lines that were not advertised.

In 95% of the cases, the Better Business Bureau reports, the advertised articles were superior in quality to the non-advertised articles.

Good news for newspaper readers, of course, but most of them know it by experience.

How about the national advertiser who is seeking that elusive thing called "prestige"?

A manufacturer's brands are in the best company when they are in the advertising columns of the daily newspaper.

And since newspaper advertising sells goods, newspaper advertisers combine prestige with profit.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING

GASOLINE TAX IS NOW LEVIED IN 46 STATES

Survey of Vermont Chamber
Shows New Jersey and Illi-
nois Joining Group

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 30 (AP).—The culminating moment in the history of the gasoline tax movement for the legislative session of 1927 was 9:11 a. m. central time, yesterday, according to the survey being conducted by the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce. This was the moment when Gov. Len Small of Illinois signed the bill providing for a 2-cent gas tax in Illinois. Illinois joins with New Jersey as the two new states in the gasoline tax procession which now with them includes 46 states and the District of Columbia. Half of the states of the Union have passed legislation providing for increased gasoline tax rates to take effect at some date during the year 1927.

These 24 states, grouped according to the new rates, are as follows: Five-cent states: Arkansas, Florida and New Mexico. Four-cent states: Alabama, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Three-cent states: California, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Wyoming. Two-cent states: Illinois, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

VERMONT BATTLE TO BE CELEBRATED

Hubbardton to Hold Exercises
on July 6

HUBBARDTON, Vt., June 30 (Special).—A program of exercises on observance of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Hubbardton, has been arranged for Wednesday, July 6, at the farm of F. A. Jones, which will join the battle-ground on the north. The program will open with a parade in the afternoon. Gov. John E. Weeks and Elbert S. Brigham of St. Albans, member of Congress, will deliver the historical address.

The battle of Hubbardton, one of the conflicts attending Burgoyne's invasion of Vermont, took place early in the morning of July 7, 1777. The main body of General St. Clair's troops, retreating from Fort Ticonderoga, which had been given over to the British, had reached Castleton, a rear guard under Col. Seth Warner, Colonel Hale and Col. Francis, camping at Hubbardton.

Accounts of the battle say that as the Americans were at mess between five and six o'clock in the morning, they were surprised by a volley of musketry. Getting in order rapidly, they stationed themselves behind improvised bulwarks of felled trees, thrown up in the fashion of warfare in the battle which lasted for several hours, the Americans were routed, Hessian troops under Gen. Reldeisel, coming up to aid the British.

MUSIC INSTRUCTOR NAMED

LOWELL, Mass., June 30 (Special).—Principal Clarence M. Weed, of the State Normal School, announces the appointment of Miss Angelina Kelley of Yonkers, N. Y., as instructor of music in the school. She was assisted by Miss Inez Fiedel Damon, director of music, in the conduct of the classes in the new course for teachers and supervisors of music. This course will be the first in music in which degrees will be given at the normal school.

NEW AGREEMENT PROPOSED

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 30 (Special).—A meeting of the Toplift Workers of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been called for next Tuesday evening for the purpose of drawing up new agreements for the year beginning Aug. 1. Negotiations will begin with individual manufacturers early in July in an attempt to come to an understanding before the present agreements expire on July 31.

UNION WATER SERVICE CO.

Consolidated earnings statement of Union Water Service Company, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, shows gross revenues of \$329,539 for the 12 months ended May 31, 1927, as compared with \$297,887 for the calendar year 1926. After operating expenses, maintenance and taxes other than federal income tax, total income available for interest charges amounted to \$215,991, compared with \$218,187 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926. This income compares with annual interest requirements of \$157,748 on the company's only outstanding funded debt, which consists of \$1,250,000 First Lien 6 per cent gold bonds, Series A, due May 1, 1931.

B. U. IS TO OPEN SUMMER SCHOOL NEXT TUESDAY

Record Enrollment Expected
for the More Than 200
Courses Offered

With what is expected to be a record enrollment, Boston University's annual summer session will get under way on July 5, when registration will be conducted in all of the 200 or more courses which will be given in seven departments of the university this summer. There will be a faculty of 100, of whom 22 will be visiting professors from other institutions.

Of particular interest to teachers and educators is the wide scope of the work, carrying degrees credit, given by the school of education, which will offer 28 courses with a faculty of 16, twelve of whom are well-known educators from institutions of higher learning in various parts of the country. The remaining four are regular members of the school of education faculty.

Included in this work is a course in children's literature and one in "Language in the Grades," which will be given by J. W. Searson, professor of English at the University of Nebraska. Professor Searson was formerly chairman of the National Education Association committee for the reorganization of English in the schools, and has done considerable research work in that direction.

Dr. Henrietta Race, of the Wisconsin department of public instruction, will give two courses in educational psychology, and Dr. Lela M. Crabb, of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich., will offer a course which will consider the educational problems of the unadjusted child. In this latter course actual demonstrations with children will be given.

For normal school and teachers' college administrators, President Edgar C. Hible of the Eastern State Normal School, Madison, S. D., will offer two courses, one in organization and administration, and one in teacher training problems.

As usual, the Anne L. Page memorial summer school, which was first held in 1902, will be held at the university summer session, offering courses in kindergarten and primary work for teachers and supervisors. The schools of medicine and law and the art department will offer no courses in the summer session this year. Prof. H. Rice is in charge of the summer session. It will extend from next Tuesday through Aug. 13, when final examinations will be held.

BURDETT GRADUATES HEAR DR. W. E. BARTON

Dr. William E. Barton, biographer of Abraham Lincoln, delivered the address to graduates at the commencement exercises of Burdett College this afternoon in Symphony Hall. Irving L. Lindsay, vice-president of the college, was the first speaker. Fred H. Burdett, president, and Harry E. Wells, superintendent, presented the diplomas. The Ferrell Ensemble contributed the music.

Presidents of the senior classes were: John W. Gillingham, business administration; George E. Cain, secretarial department; Alice E. Brady, normal department; Joseph A. Deans, business department; Ruth E. Browne, shorthand department.

M. I. T. Co-operative Courses Are Described to Engineers

Society for Promotion of Engineering Education
Elects Robert L. Sackett of Pennsylvania
State College as President

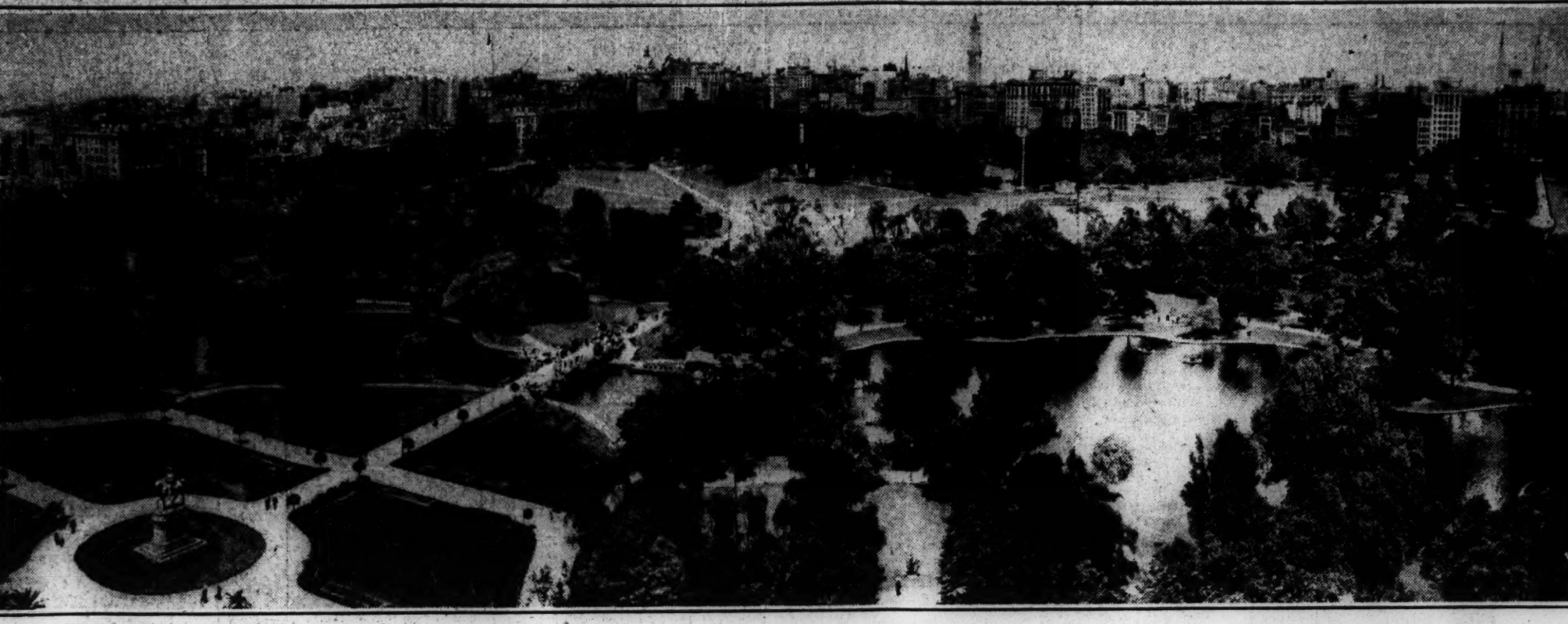
ORONO, Me., June 30 (Special)—Co-operative courses of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as described and explained by Prof. William H. Timble at the closing session of the National Convention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at the University of Maine appeared to be of much interest to the delegates from some 70 universities, colleges and technical schools in attendance and was the basis of correlative discussions by Prof. F. E. Ayer of the Municipal University of Akron and Prof. H. W. Washburn of Allston University, who touched upon the problem of the courses in small colleges.

"The co-operative scheme of engineering education," said Professor Timble, "has been introduced into Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the establishment in the Department of Electrical Engineering of co-operative arrangements with five of the leading engineering universities, representing five more or less distinct fields in electrical engineering. These are the General Electric Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Boston Elevated Railway Company, Stone-Webster Incorporated, and the Bell Telephone System.

Distinctive Features
This new plan has several distinctive educational features, as operated by Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The students spend two years at the institute in the regular course in electrical engineering. For the next three years they spend alternate periods of one full term in length at the plants of one of the co-operating companies, a student remaining with the same company throughout the three years. For the successful completion of this course degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in Electrical Engineering are awarded.

"Although every other term of the last three years is spent at practical work in the industry, it requires no greater number of years to obtain the Master's degree in this course than by the usual procedure. The co-operative course includes all the graduate and undergraduate work of the regular course in electrical engineering. No study has been left out in order to make room for the practical work, and there is no condensa-

Boston's Down-Town Summer Resort, an Expanse of Floral Beauty, Trees and Water Against a Metropolitan Sky Line



A View of the Summer Beauty of the Boston Public Garden. In the Lower Left Corner Stands the Washington Monument, Surrounded by the Flower Beds, Which Are Full of Richest Bloom at This Season. Beyond the Lagoon and Its Trees Stretches the Common, and Against the Sky May Be Seen the Custom House Tower, Near the Center of the Panorama, the State House Dome a Little to the Left, and the Radio Antenna of Station WHAC in the Extreme Right. The Photograph Was Taken From the Top of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

NEW REFRIGERATOR PUT ON DISPLAY BY GENERAL ELECTRIC

Machine Declared Result of
15 Years' Laboratory Work
and Construction

Ranking with the finest establishments in the 32 sales districts of the General Electric Company, the new Boston display rooms have been opened with an exhibit of the simplified electric refrigerator being manufactured by the company. This machine, according to P. P. Zimmerman, sales manager, who was in Boston for the opening, is the company's greatest achievement in the electrical and industrial field.

The new electric refrigerator, he declared, is the result of 15 years' laboratory work in which 64 specialized engineers co-operated for the production of an electric refrigeration system that would be extremely simple and free from engine trouble. Many refrigerators of 19 different types were built, field tested and improved during the experiment work on the new machine now being placed on the market.

The final result of the work of the General Electric experts, according to Mr. Zimmerman, was a refrigerator that consumes very little current, keeps a uniform temperature, and is noiseless. All of the moving parts are enclosed in a hermetically sealed compartment on top of the cabinet, and it is declared needs no oiling or attention of any kind. Each unit is said to be assembled in a dust-proof case and the refrigerating fluid and a permanent supply of oil is sealed in. When the refrigerator leaves the factory, Mr. Zimmerman declared, there is further assembly to do, the ice unit merely being lowered into the top and plugged into a convenient outlet.

FIVE-DAY WEEK PLEA IS DENIED

State Board Upholds Present
Hours in the Shoe
Factories of Lynn

LYNN, Mass., June 30 (Special)—The 50-hour working week will remain in force in Lynn shoe factories as a result of the decision of the State Board of Arbitration, just made public, denying the request of the shoe workers, made through the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, for a five-day week. Settlement of the issue was referred to the state board under the arbitration agreement between the union and shoe manufacturers.

The board decreed "that there shall be no change in the weekly working hours of labor" in 17 of Lynn's largest factories where the arbitration agreement is in effect. While the list of 17 manufacturing firms does not include all the firms engaged in the manufacture of shoes in the city, the award virtually applies to every union firm in the city.

It is stated that those having a union agreement but no arbitration agreement with the Boot & Shoe Workers' organization are customarily governed by prices and working hours established by the board. The present working week is 50 hours, with a 45-hour maximum for women, as required by the state law. The ruling will permit firms to operate their plants on Saturday morning when it is deemed necessary.

Arguments presented by both sides to the issue were heard by the board. The manufacturers' victory hinges chiefly around the argument that the city's shoe industry would be crippled if the five-day week were enforced. Union representatives contended that the five-day week is sufficient time, under efficient management methods, to furnish the required production.

BUSINESS CAREERS LEAD AT HARVARD

Law, Engineering and Bank-
ing Follow in Order

While 211 members of the class which was graduated from Harvard University last week have not decided what field of occupation to enter, the majority of the remaining number intend to enter business. Law, engineering, and banking rank close to business in that order, according to a recent census.

Some of the vocations chosen, and the number of seniors who will enter them follow: Business 113, law 109, engineering 42, banking 35, teaching 24, manufacturing 18, architecture 16, industrial chemistry 15, journalism 13, United States Army 9, foreign trade 6, diplomacy 6, insurance 6, military 5, real estate 5, landscape architecture 4, advertising 4, literary work 4, telephone business 3, art 3, publishing 3, metallurgy 3, economic geology 3, social service 3, forestry, dentistry, aviation, lumber, public life, hydroelectric power, theatrical work, United States Navy, anthropology, contracting, scenario writing.

FEDERAL AVIATION ACADEMY PROPOSED

CHICAGO, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Bill providing for a "West Point of the Air," a United States aviation academy, to take equal rank with West Point and Annapolis, will be introduced by David I. Walsh, United States Senator, when Congress convenes this fall.

The Senator's plans, as explained in an interview here, will be in conjunction with the bill he will introduce again for the correlation of the Army and Navy under one Cabinet department, with a special division assigned to aviation.

GENERAL PASSAGE TO BE QUEST

The executive council will meet next week on Thursday instead of Wednesday, and will entertain at its guest, Penelope Francis Germaine Passagosa, the French general who decorated the colors of the 104th Regiment in France, and whose portrait is in the group on the wall outside the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Public Garden Full of Beauty as Summer Opens Its Flowers

Heliotrope, Hollyhocks and Begonias Supersede Tulips
and Pansies—Sub-Tropical Garden of Palms
Is Center of Interest

One can now step through the Arlington Street gate of Boston's Public Garden at any time and be greeted, in this garden of the million, by a galaxy of flowers as fine as those that grace the garden of any millionaire.

For once more the annual cycle of decorative planting has nearly completed its change. True, the host of 50,000 tulips that blazed a welcome to visitors in May have all departed, and save for a struggling rear-guard the still greater host of pansies have also gone their way. And only in shaded corners near Beacon Street do two lone beds of roses still remain fresh and beautiful.

But as this old has been put off, so has a new been put on—a new that is brilliant in color, and pleasingly sharp in contrast, that blends the foreign and domestic in its atmosphere.

Monument Among Palms
One now steps through the gate to find a height as left beds of tall and beautifully flowering foxgloves and hollyhocks, lowly little English daisies, and irises and sweet Williams, all planted in the most artistic collection.

Immediately in front, along the walk, are four enormous Phoenix palms, beyond and above which rises the monument of Washington, circled by four huge crescent-shaped Heliotrope trained on upright supports, with red begonias around their bases, bedeck one bed. As a next-door neighbor is a plot that fairly bristles with tropical feeling. Pandanus palms and Crotons are planted together so that the slender light green fronds of one extend up through the big bronze and red leaves of the other. Both the Pandanus and the Croton are subtropicals that will grow here only during the hottest of the summer months. And it is in the arrangement of these plants that the experience and ingenuity of the gardeners can be most clearly shown.

In other nearby beds are red begonias, geraniums, the red Canna, and the yellow Colla, more heliotrope and hollyhock, and still other flowers and plants known only by their scientific names, which are often as big as the flowers and plants themselves.

Century Plants There
But along the cross walk running from the monument toward Boylston Street there is a total change of scene. One might almost imagine himself looking into some huge and sleepy Central American patio. The feeling is almost purely sub-tropical save that far back, near the rocky, bed of brilliant foxgloves has been added for the sake of a native touch of color.

Richard Tyler, the head gardener, explained that the staff had been able to set up this garden of palms because of the unusual width of the clay and gravel walk and the partial shade offered by the trees that line it. There are Trigonias, Bay trees and Kentia palms, Crocus and Phoenix palms and, of course, the traditional rubber plant. Some are planted and others are set in tube and boxes. Some have big clustering leaves and others long, slender, drooping fronds. But all of them blend together into making the walk a delightful spot.

Three of the plants, however, stand out above or rather below the rest. They are Argaves, or century plants, whose long and octopus-like fronds have grown into queer and exotic shapes during their many years.

Sargent Collection Coming
But in spite of the appearance of completeness of this walk there are still other additions to be made. The collection of over 50 rare succulents belonging to the late Prof. Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum has been given to the park department, and the most of it will be placed in this tropical garden.

Professor Sargent's collection was never placed on public display, and few of those who visited the Arboretum ever saw the plants. Two of the plants are particularly rare. They are, Argaves, but of a different species, each of them being more than a century old, standing more than eight feet high, and greatly resembling a certain type of palm. The others are low plants, whose foremost claim to beauty lies in the strange shapes into which they grow. The majority of them are now at the Franklin Park greenhouse, awaiting their turn to be transported to the Public Garden.

William P. Long, Park Commissioner, who has directed the planting, said that the flower designs of the American flag and the seal of the City of Boston, already under way, would be worked out as usual, but that an innovation would be tried to take the place of the planting of the design or seal of visiting conventions. Underneath the seal of the city the word "welcome" will be fashioned in flowers. And the names of visiting organizations are to be added as the occasion demands.

MILK FREIGHT RATE INCREASED

Maximum Advance of 20
Per Cent Allowed by Utili-
ties Commission

Increase in milk freight rates amounting to 20 per cent over existing charges for distances up to 100 miles, and 10 per cent for more than 100 miles, will go into effect on the Boston & Maine Railroad tomorrow, in accordance with a decision handed down yesterday by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

In its original petition the railroad asked that it be allowed to charge increases ranging from 20 per cent on 40-quart cans to 150 per cent on cream transported in special containers. This was denied by the commission, which in its decision reviews the company's petition for increased freight charges and stresses that protests were filed by the New England milk rate committee and Mayor Nichols on behalf of the city of Boston. It says that the same protests asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse similar interstate rates.

"After the joint hearings with the Interstate Commerce Commission and with the New York Public Service Commission," conferences were held between the sitting members of the respective commissions and joint conclusions were reached," the ruling declares. Thereafter a report and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines of the conclusions so reached was handed down.

"Upon all the evidence and in view of the conclusions so reached, we are of the opinion that while the respondents have shown that some increase in their present intrastate rates is justified, they have not justified the full increases proposed in the suspended schedules."

"Accordingly, it is ordered, that the Boston & Maine Railroad be hereby notified and required to cancel said schedule on or before June 30, 1927, and that this proceeding be discontinued, without prejudice to the filing of new schedules on 15 days' notice in conformity with the views expressed herein."

The Central Vermont Railway Company, which was a party to the complaint above cited, has canceled the tariff complained of and released a new one on statutory notice continuing the old rates. Under these circumstances, no order seems to be necessary in the case of this company.

HINGHAM CONDUCTS FREE BRAKE TESTS

Free brake tests for the motorists of Hingham and other points along the South Shore were held today in Hingham, on the Boulevard, at Otis Street, near the police station. The brake tests started at 9 o'clock and will continue until dark, when light tests will begin. The tests are conducted by experts from the Boston Automobile Club with the co-operation of the Hingham police. The tests scheduled yesterday for Cohasset were postponed until Wednesday of next week.

Through the co-operation of the American Automobile Association Clubs of Massachusetts yesterday four of the five planes of the 1927 year that failed to make the East Boston Airport were furnished service by the Boston Automobile Club. As soon as officials of the organization learned of the location of the stranded planes in Athol, Gardner and Worcester, they communicated with the official A. A. A. garages nearest the planes and had service trucks sent to assist them.

FREE TROLLEY CARS FOR SALEM SHOPPERS

SALEM, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Free transportation into Salem by electric-car lines from various surrounding communities will be inaugurated during a two-hour morning period on a special shopping day to be designated, is the latest plan of advertising Salem merchandise to out-of-town shoppers, the details of which have been worked out by the chamber of commerce.

"Fifty-five extra cars on which no fares will be collected, will convey the shoppers from Lynn, Peabody, Danvers, Beverly and other outlying districts. Near the close of the day the visitors will be conveyed back to their homes free of cost. The cars will be placarded with the slogan of the mercantile division of the chamber, 'It costs nothing to look.'"

HALL TO BE DEDICATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Dexter Hall, the new dining hall at Brookside Camp, Chester, of the Y. W. C. A., will be dedicated on Sunday, Mrs. Theodore H. Nye, president of the directors, announced today. There will be a program of singing, a presentation of camp life, followed by presentation and acceptance of the keys.

Portuguese Girl Gets Scholarship

Immigrant Works Six Years in
Mills in Order to Finance
High School Education

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 30 (Special)—A Portuguese immigrant girl who came here alone from the Azores 10 years ago was graduated with honors from New Bedford High School this afternoon after having completed the four-year course in six months less time than her classmates.

Her zealous quest for an education was recognized by the New Bedford Woman's Club yesterday by the award to Miss Laurinda C. Andrade of a \$150 scholarship.

For more than six years after her arrival in this country, Miss Andrade worked in the city's cotton mills to earn enough money to finance the high school course she was determined to take.

She entered New Bedford High in 1921, 1924, and graduates six months ahead of those who entered with her. She plans to enter Brown University.

**OUTDOOR PLAYERS
GATHER FOR SEASON**
PETERBOROUGH (N. H.) Group Plans Public Performances

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., June 30 (Special)—The Outdoor Players, with Miss Mary Ware Laughton of Boston, founder and director, are gathered here for the opening of their season, which begins on Friday and continues through the next eight weeks. Their work will consist of costume, make-up, and practice of usual of theory and dancing. Classes in the morning will be followed by rehearsals in the afternoon and evening.

Two performances will be open to the public. The first, in July, will probably be a religious drama, and will be produced on the outdoor stage. The first scene, laid in Persia, calls for the colorful costumes of the Persians. The second performance will be given at the Town House. In the plays and dances of this production the Work Shop group will have an opportunity to demonstrate its skill in the designing of scenery and manipulation of the lighting effects, under the direction of Harold Lindgren of Boston, who returns for the third season.

An interesting feature of the practical preparatory work for these performances will be the Saturday evening program of the Work Shop group. Scenes, plays, pantomimes, with more or less of scenery and costumes, make up these performances. The Repertory group will also appear on these programs in plays which later will be given in its public appearances. For a number of seasons this group has played for churches, hotels and clubs, to the great benefit of the student-actor and to the pleasure of the audience.

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATE IN LYNN IS REDUCED

LYNN, Mass., June 30 (Special)—The Lynn Gas & Electric Company has announced a reduction of one cent per kilowatt hour in the maximum rates for general lighting and household purposes in Lynn, Saugus, Swampscott and Nahant.

A reduction of one half cent in rate per kilowatt hour will become effective July 1, and the present gross rate of nine and one half cents per hour will be lowered to eight and one half cents per hour after Jan. 1, 1928. Allowing for the discount premium for prompt payment of bills, the rate after the first of the year will be eight cents per kilowatt hour. Company officials estimate that the reduction will represent an annual saving of about \$150,000 for consumers in the local district.

4000 HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES

A check on the number of graduates from Boston high schools shows that a total of 4069 received diplomas this week. Of this number 200 declared they expected to go to college, 334 to the Boston teachers' college, 3 to the Massachusetts school of art, 18 to state normal schools, and 26 to higher technical schools. Of those who were graduated 444 took commercial courses, 975 shorthand, 241 bookkeeping, 211 merchandising, 49 office practice, 276 general courses, 82 co-operative industrial, 11 agricultural, 46 co-operative salesmanship, 46 art and design, 68 dressmaking, 10 millinery, and 27 domestic science.

Change in Method Alleged

Before the master, Frederick W. Mansfield, the Coleman company sought to justify the payments made to it by the city under the amended contract. It pleaded that the method of measuring the filling being placed on the Strandway.

The plaintiffs, however, argued that the amendment made a material change in the terms of the original contract and urged that it was contrary to law and without consideration.

The company claimed that conditions were unusual and that material had been used in the reservation had sunk in, while much had been washed away.

Concerning the amended contract, the court says: "It is null and void because it did not conform to the requirements of the statute in reference to advertising for proposals."

"As the amendment to the contract was void, and the risks of settlement and of erosion rest upon the contractor, it is plain that the payments to it for material below the level shown on the 1922 plan were illegal as to the material furnished both before and after the execution of the amendment."

ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE TO OPEN

AMHERST, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Industrial executives from all over New England will assemble at Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst from July 5 to 15 in the second annual industrial institute to be conducted by the Division of University Extension. Some of the students will stay for the full two weeks' period while others will attend for a few days.

Among the lecturers will be Edmund Fletcher, resident engineer, partner of Scoville, Wheeler & Co., Boston; Dr. Glenn N. Smith, Portland, Me.; Edwin Haskell, School of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at Cambridge; and Charles E. Barba, mechanical engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

MAINE PRIMARY LAW OPPONENTS TO MEET

AUGUSTA, Me., June 30 (Special)—A committee of 64 persons, four from each county and equally divided as to Republicans and Democrats and men and women, will issue a call for a meeting of those opposed to the present primary law for July 20 at 2 p. m. in the State House, at which time an organization will be perfected. This committee will be selected by a committee of six who were appointed by Charles S. Hichborn of Augusta, the chairman of the meeting held here yesterday. This committee consists of J. Fred O'Connell of Bangor, District Attorney Fred E. Dyer of Portland, Byron Bond of Augusta, Mrs. Charles H. Reid of Bangor, Mrs. Frank P. Morrison of Corinth, and Mrs. A. B. Morrow of East Corinth.

MOTOR INSURANCE LAW EVIASION TO BE CHARGED

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Charged with operating their automobiles under Rhode Island license and without complying with the Massachusetts compulsory liability law, 15 residents of Rehoboth and Seekonk will be summoned into court by motor vehicle inspectors and state police, the officers announced here today.

The inspectors and police started their round-up, it was said, as the first of a series of drives among motorists in Massachusetts border communities who the officers claim have been evading the Massachusetts law by registering their cars in adjoining states.

RADIO

Outstanding
Heterodyne ArtOut That Mere Increase
Mean Greater Ampli-
fication of Signals

A discussion contributed to radio for the series of articles by Allan T. Hanson, a heterodyne engineer, but his research has been as those of an artist as to the effect of the heterodyne. He has known it and the development of it. The advantages of maximum regeneration and minimum distortion may be permitted to give our opinion of it. We have heard in a phrase of three words. Taking the early advertisements on reflex sets, a facial radio writer has the usual run of superheterodyne receivers as "eight tubes" or "nine tubes." There are some good so-called "standard" superheterodynes, and these articles are primarily to turn the thought of experimenters toward an improvement of this type of "super." This is the second of three articles on this rather controversial subject.

Volney D. Hard.

Our last article of the series traced the development of the typical American radiocast receiver, outlining the chief characteristics of regenerative, tuned radio-frequency and superheterodyne circuits. We also pointed out that the amplification occurring in this country which is the result of the heterodyne effect, is the part of the designers to provide selectivity. Unfortunately, the desire of thousands of people to participate in radiocasting has created a problem in this country which is unique. It has, however, had the beneficial effect of stimulating the design of receivers and thus has been a contributory cause to the world-wide leadership enjoyed by this country in this particular field.

In most cases, the selectivity gained by the addition of tubes in a receiver must be counterbalanced by the reduction of the amplification per tube. We all know that a large antenna will give a louder signal than a small one, and we also know that by reducing the size of an antenna the selectivity of a receiver is increased. Therefore, if we reduce the signal voltage from the antenna to one-half of its former value and at the same time double the amplification in the set to twice its former value we will have the same signal at the detector. But if same amplification within the set has been achieved by means of tuned stages, then we have greatly increased the selectivity of our receiver.

The point of this discussion is that the single tube with regeneration, as explained in our previous article, becomes so sensitive to weak signals that we can afford to reduce the pick-up from the antenna and thereby increase our selectivity; allowing the feedback in the single tube to offset in a measure the weakened response from the small antenna.

We have grave doubts about the amplification efficiency of some commercial types of receivers of the past few years. The early superheterodynes, for example, contained a primary coil of six turns closely coupled to a secondary having about 60 turns. The ratio of turns being ten to one, the voltage induced in the secondary would be ten times that of the pri-

transformer which is not particularly efficient as explained in our previous article. The intermediate amplifier in this circuit consists of three tuned stages, the first being the reflexed radio frequency stage just mentioned.

These three intermediate stages were carefully tuned to separate frequencies which were very close together, the idea being to provide sufficient sharp to avoid cutting the signal sharp enough to interfere with good reproduction. A means of neutralization was provided and with the help of low capacity tubes of the 199 type the amplifier was perfectly stable and more efficient than anything which had been accomplished heretofore.

Within the past two years there have been developed a number of circuits employing tuned stages in which an effort has been made to

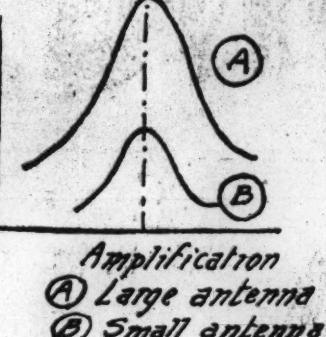
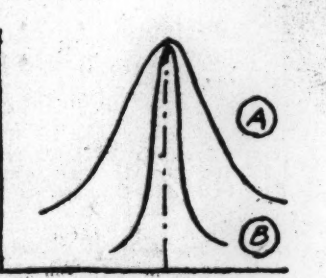
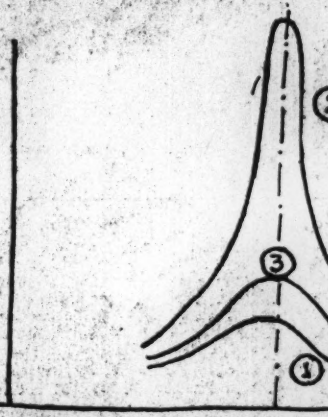
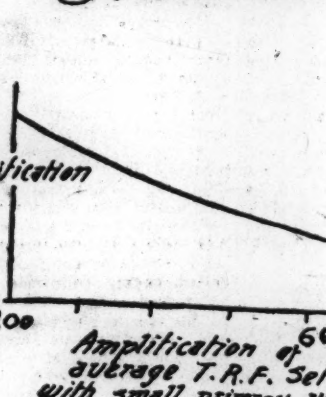
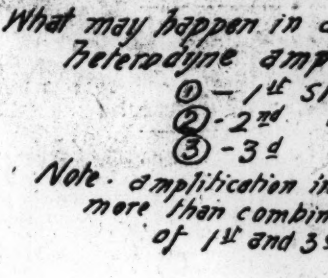
ZENITH WILL
NOT CONTEST
NEW RADIO ACTOwners of WJAZ Will Abide
by the Decision of Federal
Radio Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Zenith Radio Corporation, which operates Station WJAZ at Chicago, has denied that it contemplated court action against the Federal Radio Commission to test the constitution-

orderly way, that the work completed was in no way in violation of law and that when the time arrived to prove to the commission that the station had been built in response to public demand they would show "sufficient evidence to convince any fair-minded man that the application filed represents the wishes of millions of Americans."

SPECIAL SESSION UNLIKELY
WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee will meet on Oct. 31, to begin the draft of a new tax bill, William R. Green (R.), chairman, announced. He said he did not expect a special session of Congress. The joint committee on internal revenue taxation is expected to meet prior to the convening of the committee to go over its recommendations for the enforcement of tax legislation.

A Few Amplification Notes

Amplification
A Large antenna
B Small antennaAmplification
A 1 Tube - Large antenna
B 3 Tube T.R.F. - Small pickupAmplification of 600 meters
average T.R.F. Set.
with small primary windings

What may happen in a Super-
heterodyne amplifier.
1-1st stage
2-2nd stage (near oscillation)
3-3rd stage
Note: amplification in 2nd stage is
more than combined amplification
of 1st and 3rd stages.

Amplification of 600 meters
average T.R.F. Set.
with small primary windings

Radio Program Notes

The radio audience is assured of a delightful hour beginning at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, on Friday evening, July 1, for this is the period of radiocasting of the Cities Service Concert Orchestra and the Cities Service Cavaliers. The program will be heard through the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Rosario Bourdon, conductor of this 30-piece concert orchestra, has skillfully arranged an exceptional program for this evening. Instrumental selections of both classical and semi-classical nature will be introduced. Mr. Bourdon, a noted cellist, was a success upon that instrument when he was but 7 years of age. At the age of 9, he created a sensation when he appeared in public. Going to Europe for study, he graduated from the Conservatory at Ghent with the highest honors when but 12 years of age. His American debut was made at Montreal. In 1901 he joined the Cincinnati Orchestra under Van der Stucken, and in 1904 he became cellist in the Philadelphia Orchestra with concert appearances as soloist. Of late years he has been noted recording orchestra conductor and arranger.

The Cities Service Cavaliers, four young gentlemen whose chief pleasure is singing before the microphone, will contribute some excellent tone shading in two or more selections during the hour. The young men who comprise this popular group are Leo O'Rourke, Robert Stevens, John Sengle and Darrell Woodard. This program will be radiocast by WJAZ, New York; WREB, Boston; WTIC, Hartford; WGB, Buffalo; WLIT, Baiting; WRC, Washington; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WTAM, Cleveland; WJW, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; WLB, Chicago; KSD, St. Louis; WOC, Davenport; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDAF, Kansas City; WGY, Schenectady; KVOD, Bristol, Okla.; WFAA, Dallas.

A newcomer in metropolitan radio circles, Noah Swayne, will be featured in the next Philco Hour, to be radiocast through stations of the Blue Network at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (8 o'clock central daylight saving time), Friday night, June 30. He will be supported by the Philco Orchestra, under the direction of Walter G. Haaschen. Noah Swayne is a Philadelphian and has only once before been heard by the radio audience of the metropolitan district. This was several weeks ago, when he appeared as soloist during the Philco Hour, leading to his re-engagement. He is a singer of ballads and old-time songs.

The orchestral program will form a background for Mr. Swayne, presenting instrumental soloists in varied types of selections. The complete program is as follows:

- Philco March.
- Popular Selections—Orchestra.
- Noah Swayne.
- Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes.
- Water Boy.
- Popular Selections—Orchestra.
- Gypsy Love.
- Noah.
- One Summer Night.
- Saxophone Solo.
- Deep River.
- Orchestra.
- In a Chinese Tea Room.
- Orchestra Group of Old Blues.
- I'm In Love Again.
- When Day is Done.
- That's a Good Girl.
- Noah Swayne.
- Kathleen Mavourneen.
- The Moon Drops Low.
- Orchestra.
- Chansonette.
- Egyptian Dance.
- Butterflies, Flute and Clarinet Duet.
- Orchestra.
- Indian Dawn.

The Lyric Piano Trio has made a special study of the works of such composers as Mendelssohn, Schubert, Mozart and Brahms, and has lately undertaken a series of recitals. The members of the trio are Tessa Bloom, pianist, 14 years old; Alexander Solomon, violinist, and Milton Forstall, cellist. The trio appears at WGBS at 9 p.m. on July 1, on a series of programs featuring the works of great composers.

Radio audiences often hear her but seldom hear about her. She studied in Boston for several years and she studied with Cortot in Paris. She organized a very well-known string ensemble the Russian Trio which has been heard over many radio stations and at many large affairs. She made her most recent public appearance at a luncheon of the Scrotopist Club, the membership of which is made up of women who have achieved success in business and professions. She is modest and seldom will talk for publication, and when she is heard as often as she is heard. She is Miss Helene Whitaker, staff accompanist of Station WGBS, who will present a piano program from that station at 1:35 July 1.

provide equal amplification over the entire wavelength band. In some cases this has been accomplished by connecting a moveable primary coil to the tuning control in such a manner that the coupling is increased on the higher wavelengths and decreased on the low. In practically every case they "come not to bury Caesar but to praise him," the copywriters speak of the necessity of the proper taking place in the particular at any particular wavelength setting, but they fail to mention that a wee bit more of coupling at any setting will produce oscillation, and consequently the coupling throughout the wavelength band is not uniform, but varies in a manner which counteracts any natural tendency of the stages to interest and produce oscillation. Here again we suspect that the good results are achieved by our friend, Mr. Feed-back, who in this instance seems to be well under control.

The above examples have been cited to indicate the difficulty under which an amplifier having three tuned stages, and in most cases it is practically impossible to bring all the stages up to this point at the same time.

It is true that many superheterodynes do not give any better amplification than a well designed tuned radio frequency set, and in practically every case this is caused by an amplifier which is not performing as it was expected to do when it was laid out on paper. We have therefore avoided the discussion concerning the generation of a beat frequency in the superheterodyne and the function of the oscillator as it has no real connection with the question of radio frequency amplification.

To sum up our story thus far, the question of efficient amplification is intimately connected with the stimulating effect of regeneration, and yet regeneration carried to excess will produce harmful effects. In a later article we will show a circuit in which a deliberate attempt has been made to permit controlled regeneration in two cascaded stages. The results obtained with this circuit have been quite surprising, and we are sure they will be of interest to our readers.

ality of the Radio Act of 1927, it was announced at the Radio Commission. During the hearing of Station WJAZ's complaint that the wave allocated to it was not suitable for the service it wished to render the public, Irvin Herriot informed the commission that, in his personal opinion, the Radio Act was unconstitutional and that he had a bill of equity ready to file. Refuting this statement, the owners of the station, in a letter to the Radio Dept. of New York City, the commission announced, denied that the threat to file a bill of equity was from them and asserted that they approve in every way the commission's effort to clear up the matter. They also stated that when they filed their complaint with the commission and asked for a new wave, they felt as they do now, that a station as old as WJAZ was and with so much radio experience was entitled to a better wave, but that as the commission did not see fit to allocate a new wave, the matter was considered dropped.

The contention of the Federal Radio Commission, the erection of a radiocasting station by the Fellowship Forum, official organ of the Ku Klux Klan, had been proceeding without a permit from the Federal Radio Commission was corrected by the commission when they filed it. It was found that application for the construction of such a station had been filed in April, by the Independent Publishing Company, publishers of the Forum, but that no permit for the construction had been issued. The application calls for a power of 5000 watts instead of 10,000 watts which the station now expects to use provided the commission allows it to radiocast.

James S. Vance, general manager of the paper and in charge of the construction said that the backers of the station were proceeding in an

orderly way, that the work completed was in no way in violation of law and that when the time arrived to prove to the commission that the station had been built in response to public demand they would show "sufficient evidence to convince any fair-minded man that the application filed represents the wishes of millions of Americans."

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Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WREB, Boston, Mass. (1190)
8:30 p. m.—Jack Brown and his orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Musical program.
10:30 p. m.—Baseball scores and financial summary.
11:30 p. m.—To be announced.

WJAZ, Chicago, Ill. (1190)
8:30 p. m.—The Three-Powers Brothers.
9:30 p. m.—North Shore ensemble, with Marian Fraser Hoyt, soprano.
10:30 p. m.—Mme. Isabel Rogers, contralto; Miss J. Ardell Gilligan, pianist.
11:30 p. m.—Duo, Albert Casey, baritone; James W. Murphy, baritone.
12:30 p. m.—Loren's variety hour.

WJAZ and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (990)
8:30 p. m.—Baseball; organ recital by Louis Weir.
9:30 p. m.—Don Ramona's Radio Rodeo.
10:30 p. m.—WJAZ—Bill Whipple of Sweet Meadows.
11:30 p. m.—Hotel Statler ensemble.
12:30 p. m.—Hamilton time; talk on Rocking-ham, Paul Vance.

WJAZ, Hartford, Conn. (630)
8:30 p. m.—Columbia Male Quartet.
9:30 p. m.—Columbia Male Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—Columbia Male Quartet.
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WJAZ, New York City (540)
8:30 p. m.—Lucky Roberts and his Society Entertainers.
9:30 p. m.—Oliver M. Sawyer's "Footlight and Lamplight."
10:30 p. m.—Marie Armstrong Hecht, "Chicago's Dramatic Season."
11:30 p. m.—Stanley Davis, ave solo.
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WJAZ, Worcester, Mass. (540)
8:30 p. m.—Studio program.
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10:30 p. m.—Musical program.
11:30 p. m.—From WJAZ.

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IRON MAGNATE MAKES PLEA FOR GERMAN UNION

Austrian Industrial Leader
Declares Only Hope Is
in Anschluss

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—The movement for an Anschluss, or union, with Germany, has acquired a considerable champion in Dr. Anton Aepel, general director of the Alpine Montanengesellschaft, the great iron industry.

Those opposing Austria's attachment to the German Reich have often maintained that the German industries would overwhelm the Austrian in event of Anschluss. They especially argued that Austria's principal industry, iron, would suffer from such close competition with the German iron concerns. But Mr. Aepel in a speech delivered recently at Leoben, in Styria, before the Association of German Iron Works, came out boldly, as quoted in the press here, with the statement that "Anschluss is an economic necessity for Austria," adding that it was all right for the sake of currying international approval not to mention Anschluss too loudly, but what actually was the truth was that "all Austrians wish it, and it is the only thing that can save us."

He went on to say that it was "becoming more and more evident that Austria was unable under the present circumstances to develop economically to the point where the industries can make definite progress." To substantiate this viewpoint, he cited the fact that the drop in home consumption of iron in 1926 indicated a lower purchasing ability on the whole than in 1925.

Austria Not Self-Supporting

He admitted that there is an argument, theoretically, that Austria is self-supporting, but he estimated that in practice this was a fallacy and that Austria could not adequately keep up its end on account of the inner difficulties (presumably political and social) and the outer ones caused by the high tariff walls hemming in the country on all sides.

Austria's industries are now confined in a small space, whereas they once served the needs of the great Austro-Hungarian monarchy with 50,000,000 inhabitants.

Dr. Aepel agreed that agriculture in Austria, which was backward before the war, was being steadily improved. These improvements, however, he said, cannot go far for some time to come in covering the pressing rate of annual food imports, which total more than \$140,000,000. Some \$20,000,000 a year is being spent abroad on coal; and there is need for increased economy and improved methods of coal mining and conservation. About \$130,000,000 worth of ready-made industrial products are being imported annually, the great part of which might conceivably be turned out by Austrian manufacturers. The annual trade deficit, he said, is about \$140,000,000.

Customs Barrier Height

He cited also the augmentation in customs tariffs in the surrounding countries and the increase, even over a twelve-month ago, of frontier charges. All these factors combined, he said, made a situation which could only be radically improved by Austria's being attached to a large economic territory. This territory, he pointed out, was obviously Germany.

The leading newspaper in Vienna, the Neue Freie Presse, commenting on Dr. Aepel's speech, drew attention to the production of this Austrian concern, the Alpine Montanengesellschaft, being only 60 per cent of what it was before the war. It noted also that import duties on iron are 50 per cent higher in Hungary than in Austria, 60 per cent higher in Czechoslovakia, 90 per cent higher in Yugoslavia, and 100 per cent higher in both Italy and Rumania, than in Austria. This being the case, the newspaper said "it was no wonder Dr. Aepel advocated Anschluss, although he must be aware that there is no chance of attaining this goal in the near future."

MINISTER TO SWEDEN TAKES UP RESIDENCE

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—Leland Harrison, successor to Robert Wood, American Minister to Sweden, has arrived here from Paris.

Mr. Harrison began his career in the foreign diplomatic service as third secretary of legation in Tokyo. From 1909 to 1910 he was in Peking. After a short period of service in London he was, in 1912, sent to Colombia and remained in South America three years. In 1915 he was sent to Paris as delegate to the Peace Conference. In Paris he held positions at the embassy until 1922, when he was called to Washington or service in the Department of State.

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MOVE IN CHINA TO STOP SLAVERY

Laws Drafted to Abolish Slave
Girl System

PEKING (Special Correspondence)—Thorough investigation of the slave girl evil in Kwangtung Province has been ordered by the Nanking Government. A large group of feminists under the leadership of Su Han-sang, a woman lawyer, has pledged itself to eradicate the evil.

In Canton laws have been drafted that forbid the buying and selling of women and that bar even the use of the term "slave girl." Slaves they will still be, in a sense, but they are to be known as "adopted daughters."

All the girls now owned by wealthy men must be registered, and their names, birthplaces and two photos must be filed with the courts. In future these adopted daughters may no longer be beaten, must be permitted to share food with the family, may be made to work only eight hours a day, and may no longer be forbidden to marry.

TRADE ACCORDS' RENEWAL ASKED

Franco-German Delegates
Busy in Paris Trying to
Reach an Agreement

PARIS, June 30.—The German delegates have arrived in Paris and had interviews with Maurice Bokanowski regarding a renewal of the provisional commercial accords. It is officially explained that these provisional accords regulating the commercial relations between France and Germany, besides the Saar, expire tonight. In spite of reiterated requests of the French Government, Germany declares that, for technical reasons, it is impossible to consent to prorogation.

Nevertheless, the two delegates agree to begin negotiations for new accords more far-reaching, which they hope to conclude and submit for approval to their respective parliaments by mid-July.

Meantime temporary arrangements have been made for the Saar, and it is understood that if a new Franco-German accord is not reached at the end of July, France will have the right to denounce the Saar arrangements. Germany's reasons are, first, that the accords have favored France, giving France a German market, but not enabling Germany to export to France; and second, that a promise is made to consider giving Germany most-favored-nation treatment when a definite tariff scale is fixed by France, but such scale remains unfixed.

Tariff revision was due in 1924, again attempted in 1925, and in the following year. It is still awaiting the Chamber's acceptance of the project. Obviously, until France passes the tariff bill, it will be difficult to have a final settlement of commercial questions with Germany. Until fresh arrangements can be made, French products will be taxed a maximum tariff by Germany, perhaps prohibited, while German products must pay the general French tariff.

TAXING OF DOLE ALLOWED BY COURT

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—An appeal to the highest court in Sweden did not change the decision of the local court that the out-of-work dole given to strikers is as taxable as any other income. Fifteen workers in the wood industry in Vastervik appealed to the court for freedom from taxation on the amount of relief received during the period they were out of work because of a strike in the wood industry. The amount received varied from 613 to 750 kroner each.

The Vasterik department of taxation, however, felt that the complainants were taxable for this amount, and added it to their income tax for the year. The strikers then appealed to two higher courts, both of which sustained the decision of the local court.

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World's Farthest North College Looks Ahead



At the Upper Left of the Picture is the Campus, Showing the Men's Dormitory at the Left and the President's House at the Right. At the Lower Left is a Caribou Skin Diploma Made by One of the Men and Signed by the Class. At the Upper Right is the President Leading the Commencement Procession, and at the Bottom is E. Bunnell, the President.

JAPANESE PEERS INITIATE REFORM

Self-Improvement Measure
Is Proposed by Tokyo
House of Lords

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—From time to time the House of Representatives of the Japanese Imperial Diet has considered the question of reforming the House of Peers.

Little has come of it. Now, however, the peers have launched a campaign to reform themselves, in a social and moral rather than political manner. In a series of recent conferences the peers decided that, instead of being disciplined by the Imperial Household Department, they should go a step further and organize a body to govern themselves. By doing so, they believe, they will rid themselves of the general belief that they are men of a privileged class. Moreover, their sons may be reminded of their responsibilities as well. The set of rules, drawn for general adoption, follows:

1. Peers at all times shall maintain their self-respect and help one another in enhancing the moral standards of the peerage, thereby making themselves good examples to the people in general.
2. A commission shall be organized to take care of any dispute arising among the peers.
3. An association shall be formed to preserve friendship and harmony among the peers.
4. In case any members of the association be found violating the rules they shall be advised to rectify their errors.

The Imperial Household is reported to favor this movement.

NORTHERN CHILDREN VISIT COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—Some 350 school children from Sweden, Norway and Finland have just paid a three days' visit to Copenhagen, at the instance of the Norden society. During the visit all the children were guests in Copenhagen homes.

The visitors attended a special matinee at the Royal State Theater, and the next day there was a visit to the Zoological gardens and the museums. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where two of the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT

MADRID (Special Correspondence)—The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

VIOLINIST TALKS ON FREE TRADE

Polish Artist Lays Down
Instrument to Urge Abolition of Frontiers

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—During the winter Huberman, the famous Polish violinist, has on many occasions delighted Prague audiences with his concert playing; but it is something of a novelty to see him in the role of public speaker, as was the case recently, when he delivered a lecture, "Why I Became a Pan-European," to the Prague branch of the Pan-Europe League.

The musician's visit to the United States in 1920, and the sharp contrast he saw between the prosperity of America and the chaotic poverty of much of Europe, made him realize forcibly how much the former continent owed to its freedom from barriers and its consequently uninterrupted flow of trade.

"Frontiers in Europe," he said, "are the greatest hindrances to better economic development, and one of the main causes of war. Do away with them and you do away with most European wars." The speaker went on to say, however, that even today, in the zenith of nationalism, frontiers are not insuperable, since music, art, literature and all culture flow easily from one state to another.

Even during the war, when Europe was rigidly divided into warring factions, works by composers of the so-called enemy countries were often performed. The cultural solidarity of Europe is therefore self-evident, and only along the lines of greater and greater cultural interdependence can harmony be developed, which in the end must lead to the abolition of the present artificial barriers between peoples and make possible the true progress of all.

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Legislator Declines to Against Exclusion in D

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Indian students who have been protesting against what they regard as racial discrimination in their exclusion from certain restaurants and dance halls in Edinburgh, have had another aspect of this question put before them by Frederick Alexander Macquisten, a Scottish member of the British Parliament. Mr. Macquisten is a Conservative and a solicitor in London. He is also the son of a manse in Renfrewshire.

Here is his reply to an invitation from the students to attend a meeting of protest:

COPENHAGEN TO HAVE GREAT PLANETARIUM

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—A number of distinguished savants, among them Prof. Dr. Phil Ellis Stromgren, the chairman of the Astronomic Society, have given their support to the erection, in Copenhagen, of a great planetarium on similar lines to the world-famed planetarium at Jena.

It will be located near the center of the town and the cost will be about 750,000 kroner (\$200,000), and will have a seating capacity of 500. It will be equipped with Zeiss installation of the Bauernfeld system and will no doubt prove as great an attraction in Copenhagen as such places have proved elsewhere.

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New Full Fashioned
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Silk Hosiery

For those women always looking for something a little better.

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McFARLIN'S

High Quality
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Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings and Sports Wear for Men, Youths and Boys.

Official Boy Scout Store

"In my opinion, the dance halls for which I am sure that and mothers will be have their sons excluded from these places where to make undesirable and to waste the time ought to be spending in studies, which their parents great sacrifices to enable pursue."

"Speaking on behalf of all Scottish parents with sons in India, I sincerely trust that, if there are dance halls there, you will do all in your power to see the action of the Edinburgh dance hall managers is reciprocated, and that you in India will exclude any young Scottish lads from their precincts. All Scottish parents who have sons in India will bless you for so doing. If it was the churches your members were being excluded from, you would have my most cordial support in your protest. But dance halls, No!"

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RO

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Phyllis on Eagle Mountain

By ALTA H. SEYMOUR

In Three Parts
Part I

PHYLIS wonderful days do make me long for the Island! Phyllis Clarkson pushed her books aside, sprang up from the study table, and walked across the room to the calendar. "I've been counting the weeks ever since spring vacation," she laughed. "Let's see, there are just 20 more days of school. Just a month now and we'll be off to the Island—swimming and boating and canoeing and—oh, Mother, I can hardly wait! And rushing over to her mother, Phyllis whirled her about the room. "Phyllis!" protested her mother, laughing. "Oh, I'm so happy!" caroled Phyllis. "And you know you like this, Mother!"

"Phyllis, I have something I must tell you," said Mrs. Clarkson, looking up at her tall daughter. Phyllis stopped at once. "All right," she said. "When you look at me in that way I know you have something pretty important to say."

"Phyllis, dear—Mrs. Clarkson hesitated. "We aren't going to the Island this summer."

"Aren't going to the Island?" echoed Phyllis, wondering if she could possibly have heard right. "Why, Mother, we always go to the Island. We always have ever since I can remember. What would a summer be like anywhere else?"

"At any rate it will be a new experience," said her mother comfortingly.

"Yes—but—" Phyllis groped uncertainly for her words. "Why, Mother, the Elliotts will be there, and the Renahaws, and all the others—and—Nancy and Jane and I were intending to work up a stunt together to give at the sophomore party in the fall and—"

There was a knock at the door. Phyllis's mother opened the door, and a maid came in with a letter. Phyllis took it and opened it. It was from her father. "What are we going to do, Mother?" she asked, trying to speak more cheerfully.

The Mountain Cabin

"Why, you see, dear, father wants to finish his thesis this summer," explained Mrs. Clarkson, "and he will need a quiet place in which to work. You know how it is at the Island—someone is always coming in, and of course that's very pleasant—part of the fun of the summer. But the cottage is quite small, and the partitions are thin, and it really isn't quiet."

Phyllis nodded, making a real effort to turn away from her own disappointment and adjust herself to this new idea. Her father's work as

The MAIL BAG

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I have for long been wanting to write to you. I like our Young Folks' Page very much. I live in Hamburg, which is well known to all people who live at the sea. It is the freetown in Germany.

In Hamburg there is a very nice church of the Christian Science. I am 15 years old and would like so much to correspond with other boys in the United States or other. I go to high school and I am interested in sports and reading.

Erich K.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for quite a long time and find it very interesting. I have found real pleasure in reading the Young Folks' Page every Thursday.

I am 15 years old and a sophomore at high school. I would like to correspond with girls of my age in the United States and also foreign countries, especially Spain, as I am studying that language.

Mylene O.

Red Hill, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Thank you for publishing my letter in the Mail Bag. I have already received a letter from Florence G. If there is any girl of 15 who is willing to correspond with somebody in England I would be pleased to correspond with her.

Doris J.

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

I have been enjoying the Young Folks' Page and the Mail Bag for some time, so I thought I would write.

Last Christmas I went to Arizona. We went to see an old Indian ruin called Casa Grande. The guide told us of the Indians' many strange beliefs and customs.

I should very much like to hear from a girl my age in Holland. I am 12.

Vatura E.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

We have been taking the Monitor for some time now, and I enjoy all of it, especially "Our Young Folks' Page."

There is a Memorial to the soldiers of the World War here. President Coolidge and Queen Marie of Rumania were here to dedicate it on Thanksgiving Day.

I would like to correspond with any girl who would care to write to me, especially a Camp Fire Girl.

Edith R.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

For quite some time I have been enjoying the Young Folks' Page and have just now decided to write and tell you about it.

I have looked forward to the Monitor daily and especially on Thursdays, for I know, as all of us know, what is awaiting me there. Outside of the Young Folks' Page I always hunt up Snubs, Waddles, and the Sunny Hours. There are such an expression of constant love that I cannot help but look for them. I also derive many other benefits from the Monitor and I deeply appreciate them. They are such things as Current Events, art, and the one beautiful picture you always have on one page in the Monitor.

I am 15 years of age. I would like

you care to. Then you will have a good deal of time to read, and of course you will be helping with the housekeeping, and perhaps you will like to do some sewing."

Phyllis nodded. "I expect I ought to find plenty of things to do," she said. "A thesis is about as long as a book, isn't it?"

"Some of them are. Father's will be, and if it is very good, it may be that some firm will care to publish it. You see, it is rather different from the ordinary run of theses. It is a collection and study of old ballads, and will really be interesting to a great many people."

"I know it will be splendid," agreed Phyllis, but her heart sank as she thought of the summer. Father would be writing a book, and Mother would be typing it for him! And none of the girls would be there, and there were no neighbors for miles around, and she wouldn't even have her piano for company. She could take her ukulele, of course. She always took it to the Island. But taking it to the mountain cabin would be rather a grim joke, she thought.

"I'm sorry that you have to be disappointed, dear," said Mrs. Clarkson gently, as she turned to leave the room, "but I knew you would make the best of the situation."

"Will Mother," said Phyllis, making an effort to speak naturally. "I'm interested in this thesis, too, and want to do my part toward making it a success. I can't write it or type it, but I can help. I'll keep the home fires burning merrily, and that will be something."

"Indeed it will," said Mrs. Clarkson heartily. "It will be more than you realize."

Mrs. Clarkson left the room, and Phyllis tried to settle down to study, but in spite of herself the thought of the summer kept intruding. "Now, Phyllis Clarkson," she said, giving herself a little shake, "you brace up here! What difference is it going to make if you do have to miss a summer at the Island—if you do have to go to a stupid little cabin miles from everyone. Don't you dare disturb your father and mother by acting lonely and abused! You can do your part by keeping cheerful and helping in every way you can. See that you do it!" She gave an energetic nod and settled down to her studying.

Phyllis Takes Her Ukulele

"I don't suppose you have very pleasant memories of it," Mrs. Clarkson hastened to say. "We went up there when Mrs. Ladd first had built it. I helped her make curtains and paint furniture and get settled, and father did all sorts of odd jobs. I remember we didn't have nearly as much time as we wanted to devote to you. This thesis will be quite different. Of course, father will be busy at his thesis, a good deal of the time, but I will be busy, too, typing it for him; but there will be time for long walks together, and you are twice as old now as you were the other time we were there, so you can do some exploring by yourself if

Phyllis Parts from the Girls

The last days of school flew swiftly by, and Mrs. Clarkson began to make preparations for the summer trip. Phyllis did not find it easy to take her usual active interest in summer preparations. Jane Elliott and Nancy Renshaw, her particular friends, were as disappointed as Phyllis over the fact that the Clarksons were not to be at the Island.

"It won't be half as nice without you there, Phyl," mourned Jane. "And how will we work up our stunt for the sophomore party? Suddenly she looked up, her eyes shining. "Why couldn't you come, anyway, and stay with us?" she cried.

"Half of the time with Jane and the other half with us," amended Nancy.

Phyllis's face brightened for an instant; then she shook her head. "It certainly was dear of you to suggest that," she said wistfully, "but I think I'd better stick to the ship. We'll have to let the stunt go until fall, unless you girls think up something in the meantime. You see, Mother will be busy typing and helping father proof-read, and all that sort of thing, and she will need her chief cook and assistant housekeeper. And then I can help in other ways, too, I imagine. I really think I'd better go with the folks."

Nancy and Jane slipped over to Clarkson's to talk to Phyllis's mother before they gave up the idea. Her eyes shone as the girls told her what Phyllis had said. "That does make me wish I could tell her to go," she said, "and she shall be the one to decide it. But it looks as though she were right. I think this is the time when I shall appreciate very much having my chief cook with me. She paused a moment, then turned smilingly to the girls. "But I have an idea!" she cried. The idea seemed to reconcile the girls to letting Phyllis go to Eagle Mountain for the summer, and they were smiling and talking excitedly as they went away.

(To Be Continued.)

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(To Be Continued.)

Phyllis's face brightened for an instant; then she shook her head. "It certainly was dear of you to suggest that," she said wistfully, "but I think I'd better stick to the ship. We'll have to let the stunt go until fall, unless you girls think up something in the meantime. You see, Mother will be busy typing and helping father proof-read, and all that sort of thing, and she will need her chief cook and assistant housekeeper. And then I can help in other ways, too, I imagine. I really think I'd better go with the folks."

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(To Be Continued.)

Tool Craft

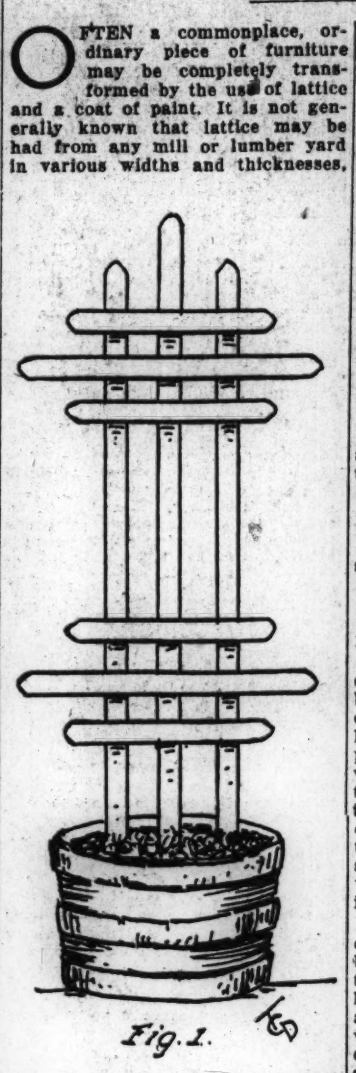


Fig. 1

various from 1 to 2 1/2 or 3 inches. The coat is from 1 to 3 cents per foot according to size.

The most useful for our purpose is the 1-inch light weight. It is usually well finished and rarely needs to be sandedpaper, except, of course, where it is cut.

A short time ago the author ordered 150 feet of lattice strips, the cost being exactly \$1.50. Rarely has she had so much pleasure out of so small an outlay. It served to panel a screen, change a kitchen table into one for the library (see sketch), striped a plate rack for the breakfast room, and made a light screen for the fireplace during the summer months, when the fireplace is not in use.

For the ivy lattice, Figure 1, you will need one 15-inch piece, two 12-inch pieces, two 5-inch pieces for cross-bars, four 3-inch pieces for the small cross pieces. This lattice is small and dainty, made of 1/2-inch strip. If the nearest mill does not carry this, they will be glad to cut the 1-inch strip in half for you. You will need some lattice nails for this work.

Place flat on the table, first, the big center piece, then a 12-inch one each side about twice the width



Fig. 3

apart. Now lay your horizontal, or cross pieces, over these in two groups of three as in sketch, spacing them carefully. Cut a thick block of wood the exact size of the space you mean to have, and hold it between the strips when you nail them, moving it each time; in this way the spaces will be right and

the Mountain Pool

In the heart of the hills the sweet pool lies;
There's a shadow deep as a white cloud flies,
There's an echo clear as a lone bird cries,
In the heart of the hills where the still pool lies,
O'er the glimmering pool day spreads her wings;
And the water ripples in tiny rings
As over the pool day broods and sings.

Then the water spider, silvery white,
Tethers her bubble of airy light;
And the water boatman, sturdy and strong,
Paddles his upturned craft along;
Then the white-gig beetle round and round
Skims his way o'er the watery ground;
And the water measurer, lean and lank,
Paces his way from bank to bank.

How swiftly passes the summer day
In the hills where the pool lies hidden away!
How early the twilight shadows play
As they fall from the hills—how long they stay!

Yet fair are the stars that the twilight flings
Into the pool as the day takes wings;
And gracious the peace the still moon brings
To the dreaming pool, while the night bird sings.

Clara G. Rowley.

Tool Craft

your angles true. Drive nails only partially in at first; then, when you have examined and measured and find all is well, drive them in fully; turn the pieces over and clinch; i.e., hammer down the ends of the nails on the wrong side. This will hold them firmly in place. It is almost impossible to correct mistakes after clinching, so beware.

Several of these lattices are pretty stuck in pots or jardinières with any climbing flower trained on them. Paint them jade green, black, white or any color you prefer.

The screen requires a frame which may be made of any flat molding with grooves on the underside, into which your lattice strips fit. The size of the screen depends upon the size of the fireplace. It is usually longer than it is high. This one is 37 inches by 35 inches. You may arrange the strips in groups of two, three, or three and ones, just as you like. The feet and the piece that serves for a handle at the top are cut from 1/2-inch wood with a jack knife. They must be well smoothed and sandedpaper. They are attached to the screen with small headed screws. Finally, decorate the screen with Chisel red lacquer, or any color you wish.

The table, Figure 2, is an everyday kitchen table. This one was bought at a second-hand store for 50 cents. Get one with wide straight legs as this is essential for our purpose. It will require a strip of wood for the lower shelf about half the width of the top, or 12 inches, two narrow three-quarter-inch strips, cut to exactly fit the ends between the legs. These support the lower shelf and give you a cross piece on which you nail or glue the shelf 6 inches from the bottom.

Cut 6 strips of lattice, 3 for each end, the exact length from apron board under top of table to the extreme lower edge of the place you have put across at the bottom. Saw all the strips at one time so that they will be alike and sandedpaper the cut edges. Measure where the center strips should be, mark and then nail in place with a brad, not driving it entirely in however. Place the strips each side in the same manner, examine all carefully and, when you are quite sure the three pieces are straight, attach with small screws, the sheet, and the penmanship is very coarse. The preamble is separated from the text by a narrow space, and there is no attempt at fancy lettering in the opening words.

whole a coat of paint or stain and you will be gratified at the result.

The scrap basket, Figure 3, is 12 inches square and 15 inches high. For it you need a solid piece for the bottom cut from an old packing case. It should be at least 3/4 inch thick, for to this you are to nail your corners and strips. Make the corners as you did in former work, letting the pieces extend 2 inches below the bottom. Nail these in place first, then put on the cross pieces for the top and lastly nail on the lattice strips, using the grouping you prefer. These should reach only to the bottom piece. Paint or stain some color to suit the room in which it is to be used.

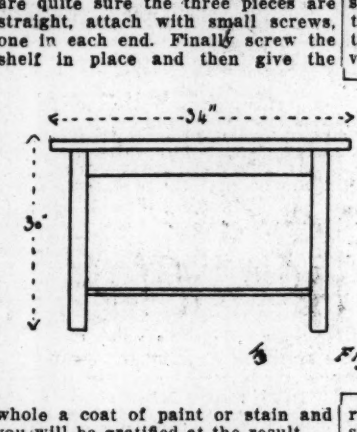


Fig. 2

Something to Make

For a handkerchief box, a good size for the handkerchief to be used for the base is 6 inches by 6 inches. Two pieces of cardboard the same size should be cut and covered, one with the material to be used on the outside and the other with a different color as lining. Two strips of either the silk or cretonne about 4 inches wide are then cut—one for the outside and one for the lining. These should be long enough to go around the four sides of the cardboard with nice, easy gathers.

The outside piece and lining are put together, divided into four equal parts, and sewed on the outside piece of cardboard, the inner cardboard piece which has been covered with the lining being sewed on afterward.

Eight pieces of cardboard are cut for the cover—four 4 inches by 5 1/2 inches, four of these being for the outside flaps and four for the lining. Two pieces 4 inches by 6 inches and two pieces 4 inches by 5 1/2 inches are covered and sewed on to the shirred sides, the two pieces the same size being opposite each other. The other four pieces which have been covered with the lining are then matched and sewed on the inside, which completes the box.

Great State Papers

IT IS said that a perfect copy of the Constitution of the United States has never yet been printed. Every copy that has ever been compared with the original has been found imperfect. Words, phrases and sometimes whole sentences have been omitted. Even the most exact copies changed many "buts" and "thes"—alterations that might easily affect a legal decision.

Another odd fact is the so-called liberties of Magna Charta, often described by orators. Those "liberties" are so hidden in the uncertain Latin and illegible penmanship of that famous document that we cannot, with any approach of exactitude, say

what they are. Indeed, Magna Charta is celebrated not so much for what it contains as because it was the first long step toward the liberty of the English-speaking people as a whole.

The original Magna Charta is a single sheet of coarse parchment, about 20 by 40 inches in size. Eighteen barons signed the important paper and were followed by King John, who wrote fairly well for those days. For a seal a statue was attached by running a leather thong through it. This unique seal is a piece of black and white quartz that has witnessed political liberty since 1215. Magna Charta was almost destroyed in the great London fire of 1696. It is preserved in a faded blue plush case, and kept in the British Museum.

The Bill of Rights

The path of political liberty took another turn in the Bill of Rights, which sealed William and Mary on the throne of England and still another turn in the Declaration of Independence which Jefferson wrote and which Franklin altered. The original document hangs in the Library of Congress at Washington. It is in a heavy walnut case, yet the lines and especially all the signatures are faded almost to illegibility.

The Articles of Confederation, the first document which attempted to hold the United States together, are written upon a parchment roll that is 15 inches wide and about 20 feet long. This odd form was copied from the old records of the British Parliament. The penmanship in which these articles are written is a curious old script, rather large and open, and yet not easily read. The first few lines are straight across the unrolled roll, but presently they begin to zigzag, and finally run down hill.

The Constitution

The original Constitution of the United States was written upon a long roll, that was afterward cut up and put under glass in five oak frames, two inches deep, and 14 by 19 inches in size. In four of these frames are parchment sheets, filling the space, on which were written the Constitution. In the fifth frame are the signatures, and the resolution submitting the document to the states for ratification. The lines of this original Constitution run across the sheet, and the penmanship is very coarse. The preamble is separated from the text by a narrow space, and there is no attempt at fancy lettering in the opening words.

Current Events

Canada's Diamond Jubilee

THIS year Canada has a diamond jubilee, and it means that beginning July 1 it will celebrate for three days the sixtieth year which this nation has passed since it first became a Confederation. The Prince of Wales and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin are guests of honor; and at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, there will be elaborate ceremonies and the inauguration of the Victory Tower, rising over the new Houses of Parliament.

For many years Canada's statesmen thought that a union of British North American possessions would mean advancement and protection, and so in 1864 a conference was held at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. When it was over the delegates visited a number of cities in Canada, where they made speeches and got acquainted before they returned to their own provinces. The four original provinces of the Confederation were Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which joined together in 1867 and became by Royal Proclamation the Dominion of Canada. Later Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan became members, and that is why today Canada stretches between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and north to the Arctic Ocean.

Since 1867 Canada has expanded and prospered. Her area in square miles has increased from almost 400,000 to more than 3,500,000, not including some 143,000 square miles of water area. The population was a little over 3,000,000, and today it is around 5,500,000. Now there are 40,000 miles of railway, forming a link which serves to unite this vast territory and make living conditions easier for those who dwell far away from the cities. Canada has developed her coal mines and her water power, and this has meant that agriculture, once her chief occupation, has given way to manufacturing, which has taken first place.

The Dominion has been self-governing since the Confederation was first formed, but it was not until the World War that it became recognized as a free nation within the British Empire. Canada signed the Treaty of Versailles, and is a member of the League of Nations; and takes part in international affairs. The Government is composed of a Governor-General, appointed by the British Crown; a cabinet of ministers with a prime minister who is the real head of the Government, and a legislature. The legislature, called Parliament, is formed of a Senate, the members of which are appointed; and a House of Commons, patterned after that in Westminster.

The people of the United States, as well as the people of Canada, are very proud of the fact that their "border of peace" extends for over 5,000 miles, with no need for warships or fortifications to patrol any of its length—such is the feeling of friendship between the two nations.

The American Library Association

The forty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association has recently been held in Toronto. Many librarians came from all over the United States and Canada and a few came from other lands; and they met to discuss all the various problems which arise in their particular field.

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THE HOME FORUM

Essays by Word of Mouth

"REMEMBER," says the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, "that talking is one of the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult, and that its fluent harmonies may be spoiled by the intrusion of a single harsh note." The Autocrat might well have added that talk of the highly finished sort he desiderates is certainly the most highly civilized of the arts. Barbarians are able to dance, compose poetry, and invent music; even savages can paint well enough so that some of the most adept, if not the most judicious, of modern painters have taken to imitating them; oratory of a remarkably impressive sort is often heard from savages and barbarians alike; but whenever and wherever conversation has been raised to an art, there, we may know, is civilization. Wherever talking stands to the level of mere utility, whenever its beauty and charm are no longer considered worthy of the effort they may cost, then civilization is declining.

We hear, just at present, a good many misgivings expressed about the talk of our own time. Public oratory of the chair and of the forum is, we must admit, quite definitely a thing of the past, for it has been superseded by the press. Few of us are aware of this change and none of us is particularly concerned about it, but with the conversation of the drawing room and the library and the club the case is somewhat different. This is, or was, an art of our own—an art in which we all had some practice and at least a chance of proficiency. If the ages of good talk are past, as they are said to be, none of us should be indifferent.

There are many critics and gloomy prognosticators abroad to tell us that the ages of civilized conversation have gone by, never to return. Where, they ask, do we find today such groups as Ben Jonson celebrated in his famous lines about the meetings at the Mermaid? What talkers have we to take the place of those who made London a center of wit and gaiety during the reign of John Dryden? They assert that we have not even the places, even if we had the talkers to fill them, in which conversation of the leisure and cultivated sort can go on. What substitutes

have we for the coffee-houses of Queen Anne's time, when, at the chimney or willow or button, one might be instructed in "Music, Poetry and Politics, gratis, with elaborate Essays by Word of Mouth?" Nowhere in the modern world, they tell us, is there anything like the salons of Paris in the days of the Grand Monarch, from whence all of France and a great part of Europe were ruled and civilized by the witty talk of gentlemen and ladies.

Although these critics of conversation make out an impressive case, it is perhaps a little early in the world's history for us to despair of so necessary and perennial an art as this of talking. Like the kindred art of letter-writing, good talk is likely to hide itself away in retired corners of society, so that it is often unrecognized at its true worth in its own time. Only in retrospect can we do full justice to the supreme importance of this art in the history of letters in any period of history.

Allowing all that we must for this illusion of time, however, it seems likely that the great age of talk—at least so far as the modern world and the Western Hemisphere are concerned, was the eighteenth century. A new leisure, then first achieved by a large number of people in France and England, a long peace at home not inconsistent with almost continuous wars abroad, settled government and a very definite and unquestioned stratification of society, played together to bring about this happy result. But something more than peace and prosperity are necessary to good talk. In the eighteenth century there was, in addition to these, a far more general agreement than we can find in the world today upon certain basic rules of conduct and belief, a far more general acceptance of universal norms of thought and feeling. This does not mean, of course, that the men and women of two centuries ago were less individual than we are, for several considerations lead to the conviction that they were more so. Rather, they accepted as axiomatic a number of fundamental doctrines which are now in dispute. They lived in the last quiet rays of that serene day—serene to us, at least as we look back upon it—which is called the peace of the Augustans. To speak in the jargon of the schools, theirs was a classic, as ours is a romantic, age. Conventions of thought and feeling were then sufficient to bring and hold people together, yet when once they had found common standpoints their individuality was sufficient to provide those points of clash and friction, those never quite radical differences of opinion, without which talk can never prosper.

We must certainly allow to our contemporary critics that all this is now profoundly changed. The standards of thought and conduct and feeling that were once all but universally recognized are now in dispute. They lived in the last quiet rays of that serene day—serene to us, at least as we look back upon it—which is called the peace of the Augustans. To speak in the jargon of the schools, theirs was a classic, as ours is a romantic, age. Conventions of thought and feeling were then sufficient to bring and hold people together, yet when once they had found common standpoints their individuality was sufficient to provide those points of clash and friction, those never quite radical differences of opinion, without which talk can never prosper.



Caryatid Porch on the Temple of Erectheum.

Photo by E. A. M. Nore

Cuckoo

Some tempestuous morn in early June,
When the year's primal burst of bloom is o'er,
Before the roses and the longest day
When garden-walks, and all the grassy floor
With blossoms, red and white, of fallen May,
And chestnut flowers are strewn—
So have I heard the cuckoo's parting cry,
From the wet field, through the vast garden-trees,
Come with the volleys of rain and tossing breeze.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD, in "Thyrsis."

An Icelandic Event

My landlady was sitting by the window as I passed through the dagstofa on my way to the street. She replied to my greeting in Icelandic, and the most important word I did not understand.

"You will have to translate, as usual," I said, a little ruefully. "I'm afraid I haven't made much progress this week, but I'm on my way now to see Mr. Thorsteinsson."

"I am glad," she replied gravely. "It is time you were beginning, and you really should make a serious effort to learn what you can of our speech since you are to be here all winter. What I just said was, 'It is very calm this morning.'"

"Dúalag"—does that mean calm?"

"Something more than calm. How shall I say it?—so calm that the plucked down of the elder duck would not stir in the air."

I shall always be grateful for that chance remark. There was magic in it, and I saw . . . how still it was, and how beautiful the little town could be on such a day. Had I really been thinking, a moment before, that it looked like a mining settlement or a nondescript pioneer town? The street was empty and the shops closed as always on Monday morning until nearly midday. Shops and houses looked very small and bright with fresh paint, like those in a toy shop window waiting for some child to set the inhabitants about their picturesque affairs. Far down the fjord a fisherman leaned over the side of his dory, being in mid-air, or so it seemed, for not a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, and a luminous gold haze concealed the mountains. Two ravens, looking blacker than their wont, were flying westward like last lost remnants of the night, which the sun had shattered and dispersed. I watched them, until they too had melted into pure sunlight, and dúnalag sounded in the air like the music of a bell which had just ceased to ring.

I walked slowly on, thinking of the beauty of this and other Icelandic words, and when I next thought of their grammatical constructions and conjugations I was far beyond the town. It seemed foolish to go back then—all but criminal to waste such weather indoors, so I decided to forgo the language lesson. I went on till I came to a sheltered hollow high among the hills, overlooking the valley and the whole length of Eyjafjörður. There I spent the remainder of this brief day, watching flocks of wild geese breasting the clear sunlight of the upper air, and listening to the silence of the land flowing out in a great tide to meet the silence of the sea.

The sun having no more than risen, disappeared behind the mountains, and the sky gathered itself about after fold of filmy cloud that seemed to come from nowhere. The first stars shone dimly through. But before I was halfway back to town

snow began to fall—the first snow of the autumn on the lowlands—small damp flakes, and still not a breath of air to blow them slantwise. They came faster and faster, whitening the ground, covering it to the depth of an inch or so; then the last diaphanous veil of snowy dew floated gently down, all tattered at the edges. It was a glorious sight to see the peaks of mountains emerge through the rents of it, still faintly flushed by the after glow and clearly outlined against the apple-green sky.

I descended the moorlands to the road leading to Akureyri from the north. Dusk had deepened into night before I reached the crest of the hill above the town. From there I looked down on a splendid transformation. Every house in the village was ablaze with light; not a window square, upstairs or down, but patterned itself on the snow. I remembered then that this was the evening for the opening of the electrical station. There had been talk of it for weeks. My landlady, the barber, the bookseller, the postmaster—everyone in the course of every conversation was sure to say, "But when we have the new lights"—and I had not realized what this would mean to dwellers so close to the Arctic Circle. Heretofore the town had been very dark at night, for oil lamps are costly and must be frugally used. Now it was plain everyone was to share in a universal alms of light, the gracious gift of a stream of water flowing down from the mountains. I was called in at the . . . shop, which was flooded with light. The old woman who runs it was almost giddy with her excitement.

"To think," she said "that we have lived so darkly all these years of winter nights! You see," she added, "one has only to turn on this button"—and she showed me how it worked. —From "On the Stream of Travel," by JAMES NORMAN HALL.

Modern Journalism

God bless ye, brothers! in the fight
Ye're waging now, ye cannot fail,
For better is your cause of right.
Than king-craft's triple mail.

Than tyrant's law, or bigot's ban,
More mighty is your simplest word.
The free heart of an honest man
Than crozier or the sword. . . .

The great hearts of your olden time
Are beating with you, full and strong;
All holy memories and sublime
And glorious round ye throng. . . .

The truths ye urge are borne abroad
By every wind and every tide;
The voice of nature and of God
Speaks out upon your side.

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, in
"Songs of Labor."

Mount Vista

(The Ozarks)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sumach and poke berry,
Sedary and oak,
Ivy and trumpet vine,
And wild forest folk;
The river below us,
A gold mist around,
And faint trails a-winding
Along the warm ground.

Gray rocks and mossy rocks,
Dried yellow grass,
Rustlings in bushes
As they folk pass:
A redbird's flash below us,
The bright blue sky above,
The forest scent about us
In this wild wood spot we love.

DOROTHY GRACE BUCK.

Constable's Orwell

My way led me past spots, where,
Looking between trees, I saw enticing
prospects of the wider Stour between
Mistley and Parkstone Quay. Giant
burdocks stood sentinel by the way-
side. The scenery was yet more
lovely as I approached Holbrook.
The road, winding and undulating,
was shaded by interlacing arms of
oaks. Narrow lanes, little trodden
by the foot of man, left the high road
at right angles; I should like to ex-
plore them all when time permits.
Yet a little farther, and on my left,
the houses of Holbrook were scat-
tered over the crest of a wooded
slope. At the spot where I paused
to enjoy the prospect an army of
red campestris peeped at me through
their ambuscade among the hedges;
a wood-pigeon was calling some-
where below, in a little bosage of
beech trees; gorgeous red-admirals
sailed up and down in the bright
sunshine of early afternoon. Yet a
little farther again, and I looked
down upon sheep resting in green
pastures, upon a delicious expanse
of greenery and sylvan loveliness,
and then upon Holbrook Mill and
the stream that joins the Stour at
Holbrook Bay.

On the wider stream that expands
before the bridge a swan was "oar-
ing her way in stately majesty," and
water-lilies shook their heads as she
passed. Ivy has mounted to the top
of that old brick bridge. Near it the
stream is parted by a strip of lawn,
set about with pink roses, clearly
reflected in the water. It is like a
spot described in a sonnet by Words-
worth:

An old place, full of many a lovely
brood,
Tall trees, green arbours, and ground
flowers in flocks;
And wild rose tip-tops upon hawthorne
stocks.
Such place to me is sometimes like a
dream
Or mat of the whole world; thoughts,
link by link,
Enter through ears and eyesight,
with such gleam
Of all things, that at last I shrink
And leap at once from the delicious
stream.

Some huge pines which Ruskin
would have praised and Turner would
have loved to paint, crown a hilltop
near Holbrook Church. Constable
seldom introduced pines in his land-
scapes; preferring, as his larger pic-
tures prove, trees of fuller and softer
foliage, which he probably deemed
more truly characteristic of English
scenery. The willow and the elm, so
plentiful in the neighborhood of his
early home, appealed to Constable
more strongly—a fact which we readily
perceive whether we look upon his
sketches or his even more numerous
studies. . . .

Chapel folk were singing lustily as
I strolled through the village of
Chelmsford—a village, scattered
over the sloping west bank of the
Orwell. The Orwell, as I was re-
minded, has been called "the English
Rhine." We rambled awhile beside
the Orwell, and "saw the summer
sun set down the sky." I need hardly
say how familiar the district was to
Constable, whose powerful sketch
"On the Orwell" is now at South
Kensington. The sketch shows a
bead in the river, between Pla Mill
and Ipswich, over which brood some
angry clouds; a few white gulls are
drifting with the wind. A fishing-
smack lies in the foreground, canted
eastwards at low water; behind it
are two bridges, while on the left some
men are standing before a shore-side
doorway. On the right a windmill is
seen on the opposite bank of the
river.

That night, when all our stories
were told, when the yachtsmen had
gone on board and the barges had
sought their beds, I sat at the open
window to enjoy the coolness of the
hour. The tide was creeping almost
to the wall below; there was light
enough for me to discern "tender
curving lines of creamy spray" and
to trace the outlines of a few craft
coming up the Orwell with the tide.

—From "Constable's Country,"
by HENRY W. TUCKERMAN, in "The
Constable's Country."

Telling a Short Story

The chief technical difference be-
tween the short story and the novel
may therefore be summed up by say-
ing that situation is the main con-
cern of the short story, character of
the novel; and it follows that the effect
produced by the short story de-
pends almost entirely on its form,
or presentation. Even more—yes,
and much more—than in the con-
struction of the novel, the impres-
sion of vividness, of presentness, of
the affair narrated, has to be sought,
and made sure of beforehand, or
that careful artifice which is the . . .
carelessness of art. The short-story
writer must not only know from
what angle to present his anecdote
if it is to give out all its fire, but
must understand just why that par-
ticular angle and no other is the
right one. He must therefore have
turned his subject over and over,
walked around it, so to speak, and
applied to it those laws of per-
spective which Paolo Uccello called
"so beautiful," before it can be of-
fered to the reader as a natural un-
embellished fragment of experience,
detached like a ripe fruit from the
tree.—From "The Writing of Fiction,"
by EDITH WHARTON.

End of Everlasting Punishment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE extreme doctrinal signifi-
cance of the phrase "everlasting
punishment" is unacceptable to
many people. The usual concept of
the word "punishment" is penalty
inflicted by some authority to stop
or prevent the recurrence of a fault.
But it sometimes becomes a form of
revenge for harm done. Unjust pun-
ishments of this type are often vis-
ited upon children by unwise par-
ents. The "sin" may be intrinsi-
cally harmless, and more than likely
is a breach of some arbitrary rule
created for the convenience of the
grown-ups. Anger is usually the mas-
ter on such occasions; and the burst
of impatience may be so uncon-
trolled that the punishment produces
an unhappy condition lasting long
after the trivial misdemeanor has
been corrected.

It is impossible to conceive of a
loving God forever holding anger
over a wayward child. Such a con-
cept would be bound to create a
sense of fear, or even hatred. In
Christian Science we learn that pun-
ishment is not the arbitrary exercise
of the will of God, but the inherent
result of sin. In some instances the
punishment may take a form seem-
ingly so unrelated to the sin that it
is difficult to believe that there is
cause and effect to each other. Thus,
disease is often the consequence of
sin; and thousands of healings of
disease have been accomplished
through Christian Science only
when some hidden sinful thought,
like hatred or jealousy, has been un-
covered and destroyed. When Jesus
cured the palsied man, he said, "Thy
sins are forgiven thee." In another
instance he said, "Go, and sin no
more." So Jesus becomes our au-
thority for the fact that disease is
often the result of sin, and that
both must be healed together.

Mrs. Eddy interprets this law for us
when she writes in "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 40),
"Science removes the penalty only by
first removing the sin which incurs
the penalty."
A right consideration of the words
"everlasting" and "punishment"
brings us to the conclusion that sal-
vation must come through the de-
struction of sin. In Christian Science
the word "sin" is not limited to these
serious breaches of moral standards

which are ordinarily accounted sin.
On page 67 of "Retrospection and
Introspection" it is thus defined by
Mrs. Eddy: "Sin was, and is, the
lying supposition that life, sub-
stance, and intelligence are both
material and spiritual, and yet are
separate from God." And because
evil is a lie against good, the destruc-
tion of sin will be accomplished as
soon as men are convinced of this,
and turn to the truth and obey it.
Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth,
and the truth shall make you free."

John defines God as Love; and
Jesus tells us that God is Spirit, and
that we must "worship him in spirit
and in truth." Christian Science
shows that God is Mind, and that He
is therefore incorporeal. We have
no authority to believe that God is a
material, finite person; and because
man is the image and likeness of
God, or the perfect idea of perfect
Mind, he must reflect only the attri-
butes of God. As God and the real-
man are revealed to us as purely
spiritual, sin will be recognized as
the lie which fathers the illusion of
life, substance, and intelligence in
matter. This illusion, in turn, gives
birth to all the discordant attributes
of mortals, including sin, sickness,
and death. These can have no real-
ity or power, since God, Spirit, is all
and harmonious.

Thus it becomes clear that the
death of the so-called material body
does not determine our entrance into
heaven or into a state of everlasting
punishment. The belief in death is
part of the sin already described; for
since God is All it is evidently an
error to believe that there can be
two real lives, that of the forever
living God and that of a mortal, who
can die. In God, eternal Life, "we
live, and move, and have our being";
and sin will punish itself until this
truth is fully accepted.

When we live according to the
knowledge that there is no material
realm, since the kingdom of God is
as infinite as God Himself, belief in
everlasting punishment will be at an
end. We can therefore joyfully echo
the words of Paul: "There is there-
fore now no condemnation to them
which are in Christ Jesus, who walk
not after the flesh, but after the
Spirit. For the law of the Spirit of
life in Christ Jesus hath made me
free from the law of sin and death."

A Town Mouse in the Country

It was rather an inspiration that
brought Amelia Ellen to my part
of the country. Last year our scouts
managed, every Jack one of them—
by digging in folk's gardens, by
mysterious sales of jam-jars, and
some financial juggling we won't
enter into too deeply—to raise, be-
tween Lady Day and midsummer, no
less than ten shillings a head, the
stupendous sum (at least, it seemed
so on Lady Day) required to cover
victuals and oddments in camp.

And I am blest if each patrol didn't
find, in the preliminary week-end
camp we always have, that if they
squeezed up a bit tighter in their
tent, and played light, just the
merest shade, with the porridge, they
would just have room enough, and
fodder enough, for one scout more.

Parson has an old crony some-
where east of Aldgate Pump, where
scouts have to do their tracking up
and down not very breezy alleys,
between not very comely warehouses.

Well, anyway, we had a guest from
London in each patrol tent.
And, of course, the Guides. . . .
And to ask a guest or two down,
when it was their turn to tumble
out, at reveille, on to the sloping
pasture which leads down to the
lake in a certain wonderful wood.

And among the guests was Amelia
Ellen. . . .
During the week Amelia Ellen was
rapturously peeping beneath the bel-
tent curtain, somewhere in the re-
gion of five a.m., to see if by chance
there was a rabbit about. The tele-
graph boy from the village over the
hill—very self-important and a bit
sniffy about having to bring a tele-
gram right across country into a
girls' camp—paned up the hill one
morning, and Amelia Ellen did not
go back to London that week-end.

Parson seemed to frown a good
deal over his post for a day or two,
and parson's wife, and the lady who
does the flowers, and one or two
more of them, seemed to be doing a
lot of contriving—but then they are
always contriving something; and
anyway, the upshot was that Amelia
Ellen was stowed away somewhere,
and next we saw of her she seemed
to have taken root in that little
cottage which I don't suppose you
noticed as you came into the village,
because you can hardly see its thatch
through the apple blossom.

It has a tunny little attic . . . and
if you pass just after dawn, as I
sometimes do, it is more than likely
you will see, hanging out of the little
dormer window, a head of hair that
is not flaxen gold or lustrous brown,
or any particular colour that novel-
ists like to write about. It is just
very ordinary hair, and it belongs
to Amelia Ellen; and she is taking
an early peep to see what unexpect-
ably glorious surprise is causing the
thrushes and the blackbirds to burst
into such a tumult of song.

Amelia Ellen has just lived
through her first springtime; and her
breath hasn't quite come back, and
she pinches herself secretly now
and then to see whether it isn't time
to slip down to the kitchen in a cer-
tain little black alum, and fetch two
pennyworth of milk, and get a kettle
boiling. —A. BONNET LAIRD, in "This
Way to Arcady," by EDITH WHARTON.

Beauty of Silence

Talents betray us
Vain is debate now
Silence is best!
Throated in its beauty,
It breathes from our green hills
And glows in our flowers.
—GONXORÉ KOMAI, in "Dream"
From China and Japan."

'SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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ments on construction loans.

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**BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY
COMPANY**

Public notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts for the year 1917, Chapter 740, written tenders are invited for the construction of the Boston Elevated Railway Company's new elevated railway from the North Station to the South Station.

any of shares of its second preferred stock
to take up the sum of \$32,412.93 All tenders
must be made on or before July 15, 1927,
10 a. m., directed to Boston Elevated Railway
Company, Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer, 21
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reserved to reject any or all tenders
BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
By Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer.

**CLARY AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-
ANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1866**

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 122

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half cents per share has been declared payable on Friday, July 1, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 24, 1927. The dividend is payable by the New England Trust Company.

**PACIFIC TELEPHONE
ADDS TO HOLDINGS OF
SANTA BARBARA CO.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30—About \$500,000 financing, which materializes in the form of bonds, will increase the interest of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company in the

The Santa Barbara Telephone Company, which is not to result from development and reconstruction projects of the latter. Control of the Santa Barbara Company will be one of the largest independents in California, will remain with Robeson Easton and associates. Easton is the controlling factor in Santa Maria Gas and is actively interested in oil development.

The Santa Barbara Company proposes to substitute automatic for

replacing with modern earthquake-resistant housing, its present temporary quarters occupied since the Santa Barbara disaster. Practically all of a \$150,000 issue of \$150,000 in preferred will be sold to Pacific Telephone, bringing the company's holding of preferred in the Santa Barbara Company, through its Oregon holding company, to \$500,000, representing the entire preferred of the company to be presently outstanding.

Easton and associates, it is understood, will hold enough of a proposed additional issue of 1195 shares of common to maintain control. They already hold out all the outstanding common—95 shares. The new bonds, amounting to \$380,000 and bearing 5½ per cent, will be held at not less than 94. The company estimates an expenditure of \$38,000 to substitute automatic for manual control, \$120,000 for a new

**EXPORTS OF IRON
AND STEEL LARGE**

Lake Erie furnaces have dipped to 17.25, Cleveland, on orders for foundry iron taken in southwest Ohio. Foundry operations are spotty with the trend toward curtailment. The American Radiator Company has bought 20,000 tons of iron for third quarter delivery, chiefly for its western plants.

Exports of iron and steel in May and 202,718 tons, made the highest total since January, showing a gain of 10,439 tons over April and of 28,440 over

May, 1926. For the first five months of 1926, exports were 9 per cent above last year, with 947,504 tons, against \$69,399 tons.

Price advances of \$1 a ton have been widely posted on forward business in wire nails, staples and barbed wire and have served to stimulate contracting at the present market level.

Foundry pig iron has decline 5 cents a ton at Buffalo and eastern Pennsylvania furnaces on a few purchases on round tonnage for this

NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York
(and Boston)

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev
dy	18.75	18.76	18.65	18.76	18.65
st.	17.62	17.67	18.93	17.67	18.93
.....	17.26	17.27	17.14	17.26	17.14

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	8.83	8.89	8.83	8.88	8.91
Nov.	9.04	9.09	9.03	9.07	9.11
Dec.	9.11	9.13	9.11	9.13	9.17
Jan.	9.14	9.18	9.13	9.16	9.21
Feb.	9.20	9.25	9.19	9.22	9.27
Mar.	9.34	9.37	9.23	9.26	9.31

Spots, 4.04, down 7. Tons at close.

Ready Sales (British) 10,000; (American) \$700.

DOMINION STEEL PROFIT

Dominion Steel Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, operating profit of \$3,833,274, compared with loss of \$3,524 in 1925. Net profit after depreciation, interest, etc., was \$1,508,163, compared with \$22,485 in previous year. Consolidated profit and loss statement indicates that Dominion Iron & Steel Company, now in the hands of a receiver had operating profit of \$581,337 in 1926, comparing with \$308,302 in the previous year but loss of over \$600,000.

meeting interest charges and generally more if full allowance is made for depreciation. Both Dominion Coal company and Dominion Iron & Steel company are doing better this year than last.

MUNISINGWEAR, INC.

Munisingwear, Inc., reports for the six months ended May 31, 1927, net income of \$300,710 after all charges and federal taxes, equal to \$1.56 a share on 190,000 shares, compared with \$1.18, or \$1.49 a share, in the first half of the preceding fiscal year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, June 30.—Consols for money
were 54½, De Beers 15½, and Rand
5½. Money was 4½ per cent, dis-
count rates—short bills 5½, 65½ per cent ;
three months' bills 4½, 4½, per cent.

(continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Economics of Prohibition

THE conclusion today of the admirable series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, dealing with prohibition in its economic and industrial aspects, makes proper a word of comment upon the results of Mr. Feldman's investigation.

It is to be kept clearly in thought that the investigator undertook his task with a perfectly free hand. He was not asked by The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board concerning his own convictions as to the virtues of prohibition. It has since been learned that his preconceived views were rather antagonistic to that policy than otherwise. He was instructed to seek facts, and economic facts only. He was not requested to give attention to the moral aspects of the case against liquor, however important they may be. They constitute a problem not to be solved by statistics, nor for that matter to be approached from the standpoint of the material scientist. The moral aspects of prohibition appeal to that phase of the human mind which concerns itself with the better and higher things of life, rather than with phenomena that can be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

Professor Feldman spent months of time and the unflagging energies of a trained investigator in carrying his survey to a conclusion. It has been a matter of great interest to the Monitor to observe that, notwithstanding the fact that so very great a proportion of the press of the United States, and particularly of newspapers published in great cities, is antagonistic to prohibition, there has been no successful attempt to controvert his figures or his views, and indeed no serious attack upon his conclusions. The articles have been discussed editorially in papers all the way from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate. It has been interesting to note how each of these papers picked up that phase of prohibition which was of particular interest in its own environment, and found that local conditions corroborated Professor Feldman's findings for the country at large. The Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal says, for example:

There is in our mind no question that Professor Feldman is absolutely correct in his assumption that less liquor is drunk by the wage earners than before prohibition, and, indeed, less liquor is drunk in the aggregate in the country.

The Evanston (Ill.) News-Index, published at the borders of the greatest industrial city in the United States, makes this comment:

Professor Feldman is making the same kind of discovery which was reported from industrial centers broadly over the United States to the National Conference of Social Work. We should say, having read the former and heard the latter, that reasonable men must accept it as one of the products of national prohibition—whether the same result could have been better achieved by some other means or not—that prohibition has greatly helped the unskilled and semiskilled workmen of America and their families.

The Charlton (Ia.) Herald-Patriot finds special interest in the relation of prohibition to employment, and states its conclusions as follows:

If we consider prohibition not from the moral standpoint, but on economic grounds alone, there is evidence of success that ought to help to convert some of the stragglers who think even at this late date that it is smart to oppose the measure. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently made an industrial survey in connection with the prohibition law. The survey took in every known industry, and the opinion is almost unanimous that the wage earner is steadier and has had steadier employment since the national-prohibition law was placed on the statute books than ever before.

The Louisville Times quotes approvingly the testimony of a Kentucky firm that there has been a "marked reduction in the number of employees discharged or disciplined for drunkenness," and goes on to say:

But if industries believe themselves benefited by legislative prohibition, as employers and as vendors, they will exercise a powerful influence for its perpetuation and for improvement of enforcement. They will concern themselves little with the argument that it is a failure because it is not wholly enforced, and still less with the sincere contention of many objectors that it is an invasion of personal liberty.

The Sterling (Ill.) Daily Gazette finds this lesson in the Monitor's survey:

It seems utterly inconceivable that a business man, who has goods to sell to the public, would for one single moment favor the return of the liquor business on any basis whatsoever. The man who drinks booze socially in his own home, over the bar, or any other way, has absolutely nothing to show for it. The same money expended for rugs, household goods, children's shoes, schoolbooks, or for any other of the thousand and one necessities of life, not only give the purchaser something to show for his money, but give employment to from three to five times more persons than could possibly be employed in any way in the making and distribution of any kind of liquor.

The Kansas City Star, not as a rule very friendly to the prohibition law, sums up a discussion of both Professor Feldman's work and that of Prof. Irving Fisher with this very restrained, but justifiable, comment:

Yet it seems that when all other influences have been given due weight, there remains substantial ground for the view that prohibition has been an aid both to the worker and to industry as a whole.

Quotations of this sort could be multiplied almost indefinitely from newspaper comments upon this survey now in the possession of the Monitor. Not all of them are from avowed supporters of the prohibition policy. Many are from papers which have taken the position that, however admirable the purposes of that policy may be, they have not been attained through the method of the Volstead Act. But one and all agree that, judged purely from its economic results, prohibition, even at its worst, as Professor Fisher would say, has been of incalculable benefit to the business, financial and industrial interests of the country, and to the health and prosperity of its people.

Paying Fees for Delivering Ice

AN INVESTIGATION by the Attorney-General of New York State into the activities of an alleged "ice trust" in Queens Borough of New York City has evoked statements by retail ice dealers to the effect that they are compelled to pay to the owners of apartment houses fees ranging as high as \$500 for the privilege of supplying ice to the tenants. Further inquiries into this phase of the ice situation

will be made, and if the charges are sustained, legal action will be taken against what is asserted to be an unlawful restraint of trade.

That apartment house owners in some of the large American cities have been charging tradesmen for the exclusive privilege of supplying commodities to their tenants has long been a matter of common belief, but the extent to which this practice has prevailed is a matter concerning which no accurate information is available. A tenant who some years ago moved into an apartment on a New York City avenue occupied mostly by high-class apartment houses was surprised on ordering ice from a dealer to be told that another dealer had the "concession" for that house. Asked by what authority they presumed to dictate to the tenants as to their purchases, the agents for the building pleaded that it was "a custom," originating in a desire of the janitor to avoid what seemed to him to be a useless duplication of service that caused unnecessary work in connection with the ice delivery. That an agreement of this kind was an invasion of the tenants' rights to order ice from wherever they chose was conceded, but it was claimed that since all the retail dealers had an agreement to sell at the same price, the tenants had no good grounds for objecting. The possibility that the system of exclusive dealing might result in higher prices than would otherwise obtain did not seem to be a matter with which the property owners need concern themselves.

Whether the practice disclosed by the "ice trust" investigation is widespread, is a question that can only be determined by extensive inquiries by some public agency. It is the opinion of representative real estate agents that the abuse complained of exists to but a small degree, and they assert that it is frowned upon by reputable owners of dwellings. If it should be found that the policy of granting exclusive privileges is growing, there will doubtless be legislative action that will sustain the tenants' right to buy where they please.

Greek Coalition Prospects

CRISIS after crisis has lately overtaken the Greek Coalition Cabinet, but as the circumstances which necessitated its formation last December have not yet disappeared, its continuation appears imperative if the country is to avoid another dictatorship or a dissolution of the Chamber, either of which eventualities, it is felt, might be equally disastrous for the country. The questions to be handled, however serious, are not incapable of solution. The trouble is that there exists a certain lack of cohesion between the members of the Cabinet, and much mutual distrustfulness in dealing with issues requiring unanimous decision and action.

The distribution of forces in the Chamber is on such a scale that it makes the formation of a strong government by a single party impossible. There are altogether nine parties in the Chamber, with 278 deputies. The withdrawal of any of the five big parties from the Cabinet would necessitate the resignation of the Government, as none of the parties is strong enough to assume the responsibility of forming an administration by itself.

The Venizelists, or Republicans, are firmly attached to the idea of upholding the Cabinet, which is in line with the interests of the country and their party, and the presence in Greece of Eleutherios Venizelos himself is a potent factor for the permanence of the present Government. Among the Royalists, General Metaxas has pronounced himself as strongly against any attempt to raise the régime question at present. The actual status quo must be kept as long as the majority of the people so desires, he declares, thus emulating in this respect the policy of the Royalists in Germany.

The extreme wing of the Royalists, though it has an inclination to constant political skirmishes with the Venizelists, is apparently convinced that its separation from the Cabinet will be disastrous for their party. Their indignation is rather vented against General Metaxas than the Venizelists, who with his forty-seven deputies is playing the rôle of holding the dyed-in-the-wool Royalists at bay. The people themselves, in so far as it is possible to ascertain their views, appear to give the present Cabinet their support. There is thus good reason to hope that in spite of its many difficulties the Coalition will manage to survive.

Putting Schoolhouse to New Uses

THE little red schoolhouse, dear to the hearts of all those who have eaten their luncheon at recess, played hooky, been kept after hours, to say nothing of poring over readin' and writin' and 'rithmetic, has gradually taken on a new significance in the community since the days when the spelling bee was a popular intellectual sport. The schoolmaster no longer "boards around," spending a few weeks with each family in the district in order to supplement his meager salary. The hickory stick and the stinging rule have lost their prominent place as instruments for maintaining order. A knowledge of history has become something more than the ability to memorize dates. Many new and vitally important subjects have taken their place in the curriculum beside the three R's.

Well-equipped luncheon rooms are recognized as an essential part of the specifications for modern school buildings. The school auditorium has come to be an important community center where citizens gather to discuss public questions or listen to entertaining and instructive programs, as well as a place for holding the graduating exercises. The Parent-Teachers' Association is a recognized force in the community. It has done much toward giving the teacher an appreciation of the parent's viewpoint and the parent a better understanding of the problems of the teacher, which have resulted in improved conditions in the home and in the school for the child. Supervised playgrounds are conducted during the vacation months, giving the children the benefit of the spacious grounds when school is not in session.

Along with the new uses to which the school building is put have come improved methods in equipment and teaching. The children no longer sit on high benches with their feet dangling and recite memorized sections of their textbooks,

but they sit in seats adjusted with regard for their comfort and organize small communities among the classes with an elected mayor and other officials, thus becoming better prepared to fill their places later in the life of the community. The fascinating stories of history are dramatized by the children. They realize that history was made by actual people confronted by problems similar to those of today. Day nurseries where children of pre-school age are cared for by domestic science classes in high school have become an established part of the public school systems in many districts. The high school girl not only has courses in cooking and sewing, but she learns to care for a small child by actually caring for a child.

Now notice comes of a woman in England who has taken a schoolhouse by the sea and is prepared to board children during the holidays. Surely this is another beneficial use to which a schoolhouse may be put. Any community may well be proud of an educational institution which is promoting the happiness and well-being of children during the summer months instead of standing idle.

A school in Rapid City, S. D., is proud to have President Coolidge making use of its facilities during his vacation in the Black Hills. Not all school buildings can hope to house the offices of the Chief Executive of the United States, but their services may be offered for very important, although less prominent, uses.

"A Smile With Every Crumb"

AT A convention of bakers held in Chicago recently it is reported that one of the delegates had invented a cracker, or, as it is called in England, a biscuit, which may safely be eaten in bed. The inventor claimed he had labored long and tirelessly to perfect a product that would achieve the desired results, and in presenting his cracker to the public felt that he was making a definite contribution to the happiness and comfort of mankind. He did not claim that his cracker was entirely crumbless, but he assured his audience, so the report goes, that the few vagrant crumbs dislodged in the eating process were so dainty, so soft and so almost diaphanous they would not disturb the lightest sleeper.

What good news this must be to the millions of fathers and mothers throughout the land whose beds are used for the afternoon naps of their children! In many households it is customary for children to be put to bed for their afternoon doze in the quiet places of the house, and where there are several children it means several separate quiet places sufficiently far apart to overcome the possibility of conversational interchange of which children are so fond at the nap hour. It seems, too, in many households tradition permits them to take with them a slice of bread, a nibble of cake or some other tidbit that gives off crumbs.

The New York World, commenting on the crumbless cracker as a device of more or less importance in the progress of our civilization, believes that its lack of variety will hamper its success, and that unless its inventors can produce it in various forms and flavors, it will go the way of many other similarly meritorious inventions. The World would cling to our present cracker and its crumbs, horrendous as they may be, and offers as a substitute for the crumbless variety a crumb catcher to be fastened around the neck of the cracker eater, somewhat in the form of an inverted umbrella, although not so large. When the cracker eater has finished he removes the crumb catcher and its contents, and snuggles down under the covers undisturbed. This device, complicated as it is by the necessity for special equipment, may have merit, but in the case of children, who appear to be among the majority of cracker-eaters-in-bed, the necessity for supervision would seem to militate against its becoming rapidly popular.

So the crumbless cracker may be a boon. In its early stages one may expect it to be crude, but its possibilities seem to be legion. Certainly its advertising possibilities should appeal to the ever-alert copy writers, who would readily seize upon such slogans as "A Smile With Every Crumb," or "Eat 'em and Sleep."

Editorial Notes

When one recalls that it is not so many years since advertising was often conducted without much regard to the truth of the claims made, the general change of outlook in this department of human activity, as manifested at the twenty-third annual convention of the International Advertising Association at the Denver Civic Center, challenges attention. A characteristic keynote, for example, was sounded in a sermon preached at the opening of the meeting by the Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, on "Service and Success." In it he urged in part that to be always doing good—to see the opportunities, however small, for helpful service is a great gift. And he ended with this sound sentiment:

I may never get a chance to be a great hero and save the life of someone, but every day in many ways there are a thousand opportunities for me to cheerfully, willingly, helpfully serve my fellow men. Develop all the talents to an extraordinary degree of efficiency, dedicate them to the service of your fellow men, and you will have discovered the key and the keyhole to genuine success and real happiness.

It is more than a mere coincidence that Dr. Gustav Stresemann should have been accorded the support in the Reichstag of nearly all the parties on the eve of his leaving for Oslo to deliver the Nobel peace prize oration. For the vote of confidence shows that Dr. Stresemann's position is stronger than it has ever been, and that the House is willing to follow him in his attempt to lead Germany back through peaceful paths to a position nearing her former strength. In awarding the Nobel peace prize for 1926 to Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, and Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, the Nobel committee made no slight gesture toward re-establishing an enlarging peace sentiment in the world. It is coming to be realized that peace is not entirely a question of treaties and forced concessions, and every step that is taken toward genuinely arousing and maintaining a universal peace consciousness is doing more than might be believed in the direction of international disarmament.

The Press and the Prohibition Survey

"Will Carry Weight With the Public"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is running a series of articles on the economic effects of prohibition in the United States. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College is writing the articles after having completed a survey covering a period of nine months.

Mr. Feldman has made an exhaustive survey, having visited many cities personally for the purpose of gathering first-hand information. He also submitted questionnaires to the heads of many industrial institutions, as well as to business and professional men, and from this investigation he will make his estimate on the operation of prohibition from an economical point of view.

Whether Professor Feldman was predisposed for or against prohibition is not known. He started out to furnish an impartial report to one of the most reliable and dependable newspapers in the world. This Christian Science Monitor takes nothing for granted. When it gives publicity to a subject, it is only after a thorough investigation and a verification of the details of the subject under discussion. For this reason, whatever be the character of the articles of Professor Feldman, and whatever his conclusions, they will carry weight with the general public.

It was generally admitted, after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, that economic considerations had more to do with the ratification than moral considerations, and that the business men of the country had more to do with the final adoption than had the Anti-Saloon League. But under the talkative administration of Gen. Lincoln Andrews, the economic side of the question was wholly lost sight of, and the remarkable proposition of the Government permitting certain brewers to manufacture and sell liquor to the value of \$35,000,000, to be paid for by the Government, was the crowning effort of the Andrews régime. Andrews said that his proposition was morally and economically sound. The Feldman report, made after a survey co-extensive with the United States, will either sustain the Andrews contention, or else it will completely refute it. The articles will be of interest to all people who give any thought to the subject whatever.—Orlando (Fla.) Star.

The Monitor on Prohibition

The grizzling enemy of prohibition and the fanatic dry do not want to know new facts either for or against prohibition. Their minds are already made up. But we believe there are millions of fair-minded men and women in the United States who want to keep posted. They are now misled by lying cartoons and baseless statements. These facts, and the reliable information may obtain it in the Monitor's articles, which will probably appear in book form. In this really remarkable series the weaknesses and the strength of prohibition are laid bare and backed up by figures. Professor Feldman is continuing the work so well begun by the statisticians, Babson and Fisher.

For instance, Professor Feldman notes a striking reduction in dependent cases due to intemperance, handled by charitable organizations, community welfare societies and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It shows that this decrease occurs in many states of the Union. These articles take up the effect of prohibition on accidents. Figures as to cause of accidents are often lacking, and all factory superintendents are not unanimous that prohibition has had a striking effect on the number of industrial accidents. The early popularity of near beer is discussed and the immense increase in the consumption of milk, ice cream, ginger ale, coca cola and such beverages. The fate of former brewery workmen is discussed, and the manner in which they have turned to other occupations.

The series in the Monitor is not finished, and cannot be discussed as a whole. Already, however, it has been proved from prohibition to health and wealth have been proved. No man who desires to straighten out his views on the subject could find better material and more reliable facts and figures than those contained in this series of instructive articles on prohibition.—Newburyport (Mass.) News.

Sales Talks and Barrooms

Sales talks in barrooms where prospective customers are treated with drinks and then "sold" have passed with the advent of prohibition, according to Prof. Herman Feldman, Dartmouth College. The complete take-up of the survey of the result of prohibition for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Professor Feldman interviewed several thousand executive sales managers of representative firms in order to get the point of view of the "man who actually carries the grip from city to city."

"The survey brings out that in the last two decades ago, the custom of selling with the aid of liquor was a widespread practice and evil in business," writes Professor Feldman. "The type of relationship became so demoralizing to the men on both sides of the transaction and was so contrary to good business practice that it began to be questioned. Under the stimulus of keen competition, and with the influence of large corporations, the average buyer bought more on quality, price and terms, and was not overimpressed by the salesman who was free with his offers to treat."

"The whole idea of entertainment of buyers began to be reconsidered, and the more intelligently administered concerns began to insist that treating a buyer to a meal or refreshments should be done only in the occasional instance. Practically all the sales executives replying to our letters pointed out that liquor as a factor in business relationships had been a serious handicap before prohibition. One of the facts brought out is that the abolition of the saloon was a great aid to the decline of the treating habit in the relations of traveling salesmen with the local customer."—Atlantic City Press.

The Only Investigation of Its Kind

EVEN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, that estimable publication which maintains possibly the highest journalistic standards of this country, admits that there is a division of opinion over the prohibition problem. At the present time it is publishing what it claims to be the most comprehensive survey of the question yet attempted and the only investigation of its kind written since prohibition. A copy of the questionnaire used in making the survey compares favorably with an income tax blank as to intricacy and amount of detailed information sought.

The investigation was made under the direction of Prof. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College. Months of research work were required to complete the survey, and it is supposed to cover aspects of prohibition heretofore neglected. The purpose, it is said, was not to promote any particular point of view, but to present an accurate and a sufficiently comprehensive character to allow the thoughtful citizen to judge for himself.

It weighs the facts carefully and finds them wanting in favor of prohibition in his opinion, we understand that the survey does not thereby confer upon said individual any special privilege pertaining to his private conduct under the drinking law of the land. In spite of all arguments, investigations, and surveys, it still says, "thou shalt not."—Toledo (O.) Times.

Prohibition Beneficial to Industry

A distinct contribution is being made to prohibition history by Professor Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College, in his survey of the economic and industrial effects of prohibition, which is being published in a series of articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

It is to be hoped that Professor Feldman or the Monitor will publish this survey in book form. The statement was made by Professor Feldman that his study was ventured upon with no bias or prejudice, and that he would record whatever was reported in answer to his series of questions and queries. To date there have appeared eleven articles, and the testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition that the effects of prohibition have been beneficial to industry.—The Union Signal.

Where Industry Gains

Recent articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in the series of reports made by Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College on the subject of prohibition, its economic and industrial effects, state that of about 250 concerns questioned, not one reported an increase of accidents due to prohibition, and that the large increase in the business of the automobile manufacturers, moving-picture magazines and radio companies can be partly

credited to the abolition of the saloon. A St. Louis manufacturer reports that at least ten of his employees are becoming or have already become home owners since prohibition, whereas before they were continually borrowing. He gives prohibition the entire credit for the change.—Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

A Strong Argument

One of the most forceful of the series of articles which Prof. Herman Feldman is writing on the economic and industrial effects of prohibition appears in a late issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and deals with the question of whether drink was on the increase before the adoption of the prohibition amendment.

After quoting prominent publicists and others to the effect that the evil of drink was steadily diminishing before the period of prohibition, Professor Feldman says official statistics show this claim is without foundation. His article is largely a citation of statistics gathered from the census reports, the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the statistical abstract of the United States Department of Commerce. Admitting that he heard so often the assertion that we had been consuming less and less liquor before prohibition, it had carried a measure of conviction, and he did not doubt but that the trend of liquor consumption had been downward until he examined these statistics, which showed that the per capita of consumption has been increasing during the period of 1900-1914. In other words the consumption of alcoholic beverages was increasing faster than the population.

This is regarded as a typical period as from 1914 to the ratification of the prohibition amendment in 1919 we had war-time restrictions of one sort and another, millions of the male population in the military service, and various state prohibition laws and a general tendency on the part of the people to deny themselves food and drink in support of the war.

His examination of statistics has also shown that fatalities from alcoholism reached the peak before the days of prohibition.

This article is a strong argument in favor of prohibition for it disposes quite conclusively of the contention that we were drinking less from year to year. That we may say is a general supposition, but the distillery production reports to the United States Government indicate to the contrary.

The most curious fact disclosed in this article is a brief statement of the situation abroad. Curiously led Professor Feldman to study English, German and French statistics on this subject and he found to his amazement that consumption of liquor in Germany, France and England was either declining or increasing less rapidly.—Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.

The Worker Profits

The Christian Science daily is making a most interesting investigation on the results of national prohibition. The survey, which seems to be a fair one, certainly shows up well for the prohibition policy, although it is freely admitted that in many places it is shamelessly violated. Out of more than 175 replies to a questionnaire sent out to heads of great industrial plants, considerably more than 100 declare prohibition has resulted in greatly increased efficiency and prosperity for the workers. Only four reply that prohibition has had an injurious effect on the workers, which they attribute to the poisonous liquor now being consumed.—Coppers Weekly.

Independence Day

CELEBRATION of the Fourth of July as the national birthday is a custom in the United States apparently fixed for all time; and this year, the 151st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the observance will be made with scarcely less vigor and enthusiasm than have characterized the celebrations for many years.

Thoughtful persons take occasion at this season to review the events which culminated in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, and the declaration that henceforth they should be free and independent states. This review for the most part is made with no feeling of animosity, with no holding to grievances because of the effort on the part of the mother country to perpetuate oppressive measures toward the colonies; but rather it is made with a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude for the incomparable legacy which the colonies received at the hands of the homeland.

No review of the events surrounding this day would be just or complete which did not recognize that the America of 1776 was, to a great degree, a homogeneous people, although divided into thirteen political units; that the ideals of government which prevailed therein had sprung from liberty-loving forebears who had wrested Magna Charta from the stubborn King John at Runnymede, and from that day had steadily progressed in the establishing of democracy as the basis of righteous government.

Too often, it seems, judgment of the events of 76 and the years immediately preceding is based upon the ideals and standards of the present without due consideration of the great progress which both countries have made in the intervening century and a half. Such judgment is manifestly unfair, and a recognition of this will go far toward eradicating any lingering traces of bitterness which might still remain because of the old conflicts.

It must be remembered, too, that the efforts of the King and Parliament of a country to force its will upon its daughter colonies was in keeping with the customs and traditions of the day. That right springs from might was commonly accepted in the Europe of that time, and the relationship of England and the colonies must be judged from that standpoint, if judgment is to be just.

That the liberty-loving colonies should resist oppression was but inevitable in view of the high purpose which had first brought them to America's forbidding shores; hence the conflict. Viewed in the light of modern idealism, self-determination, and democracy, such domination seems like a relic of the feudal days of England, as it was. Looked at in the full light of mankind's progress toward freedom, the Declaration of Independence is seen as an example of the operation of divine Providence working out the destiny of humanity in its struggle to throw off every yoke restrictive of human rights.

Fine proof of the absence of all animosity between the inhabitants of England and the United States is found in an event which takes place annually at Concord Bridge near the spot where was fired the "shot heard 'round the world." A group of Englishmen and Americans go together each year to decorate with the flags of both countries the graves of the British soldiers who fell in that historic conflict. Could there be better evidence of the disappearance of all bitterness?

None can gainsay that the seeds of democracy sowed by the builders of the Republic which have brought forth a great nation were taken from stocks which had sprung up and ripened in the soil of the mother country. None can gainsay that the traditions of righteousness, of justice, and of stability which characterize the Anglo-Saxon race were transplanted to America to find there a larger expression, apart from the restrictive influence which had prevented their full fruition in the old country. None can gainsay that the high idealism as to individual rights and privileges brought to America by the forefathers, had been gained through much travail.

To recognize this priceless heritage is to stimulate the sense of gratitude, and thus strengthen the bond of fellowship which binds the nations together. Serving this purpose, Independence Day becomes the annual occasion for rejoicing over a reunited people, once estranged because of lack of understanding on the part of each of the purpose, aims, and ideals of the other, a situation which has led to most of the world's conflicts.

Independence Day is but another milestone along the way which leads to that complete understanding between two great nations which will ultimate in perfect amity and lasting peace. A. F. G.